

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Ford-Carter campaign issue

Big government

November 2 is an important date for the world. On that day Americans will not simply be voting for their new president. They will be choosing a man who could leave a mark on world events for years to come. Today the Monitor begins a series on the campaign between the present Republican President, Gerald Ford, and the Democratic candidate who would replace him, Jimmy Carter. Traditionally the Monitor does not endorse candidates. But we will comment on the stances the two contestants take. Sometimes they may favor Mr. Ford's views, sometimes Mr. Carter's. Or on occasion we may consider neither of them has an adequate answer to the problem at hand that must be solved. It is hoped this approach will stimulate discussion.

President Ford makes "big government" the principal target of his campaign; he would scale it down and move power and funds away from Washington to states and local areas. Jimmy Carter attacks the problem differently; he would streamline the federal government, making it more efficient, less wasteful, and more responsive to people's needs.

Both men are highly sensitive to the public desire for better government but the question is: how does one achieve it? On balance, Mr. Carter goes an advantage by his more activist approach to the problem.

The time is long overdue for a national leader to look at the Washington bureaucracy with fresh eye and try to sort out the chaotic web of overlapping agencies, proliferating programs, burdensome paperwork, and bloated budgets.

Needed are new and imaginative ideas on how government can best carry out its legitimate functions and a careful analysis of what is better left to the federal government and what should be shifted to the localities. A more "no" attitude to more public spending (however justified such hold-down is) does not confront the problem of inefficiency.

This does not mean Mr. Carter intends to reduce the size of government. "I would guess it is likely to go up," he admits candidly.

While there are potential pitfalls here, this is not necessarily a frightening prospect if the result is more effective government.

As for Mr. Carter's "zero-base budgeting" plan, this needs to be spelled out in detail, something that cannot be done until the scope of the problem is studied. In general the idea is attractive. It may be unrealistic to expect every agency of the vast federal establishment to justify its budget and existence every year. It is also plain there are many expenditures which cannot be "zero-based," such as interest on the national debt. But there are certainly areas where substantial savings could be made, and why should not all programs be looked at from scratch at given intervals?

Some highly respected professionals caution, however, against plunging too heartily into so-called "ZBB" and regarding it as panacea for inefficient management. Mr. Carter's contention, moreover, that "continuing expenditures in a current budget get little attention" is not borne out by the experience in Washington, where many presidents have tried over the years to get rid of wasteful programs.

The obstacle to real reform has largely been Congress, where conflicting special interests and constituencies vie to protect pet programs.

It sounds naive for Mr. Carter to expect utter "harmony" with the legislative branch when he has no firsthand knowledge of the competing pressures he would encounter within his own party. No doubt he would have to compromise with the "establishment," even though he separates himself from it. Total agreement between Congress and the executive, furthermore, is unnatural and even undesirable given the counterchecking functions of the two branches of government under the Constitution.

Both candidates support the common-sense position of a balanced budget, the only honest and economically viable method of fiscal management. We believe Mr. Ford means business. Whether Mr. Carter could achieve this objective and still provide a federal income-

The U.S. and Vietnam and missing Americans

Vietnam has pulled aside its curtain of secrecy about Americans missing in that country, just enough to disclose the fate of 17 pilots, all reportedly killed in action. In so doing, Hanoi's objectives are clear: a vote on the admission of Vietnam (North and South) now are combined as one to the United Nations will be coming up soon. And the Vietnamese also are anxious for American aid promised under the cease-fire agreement of early 1973 to be disbursed.

"We cannot believe," a State Department spokesman said, "that the Vietnamese wish to trade on the misery of American families and therefore we call upon the Vietnamese authorities to provide as full an account as possible for all of our citizens missing. Further, the Vietnamese, like the Chinese, have never really got started. So far, their attitude in American eyes, Vietnam has not provided sufficient information about some 2,000 Americans still unaccounted for as a result of the Indo-China conflict. Of those

maintenance program, housing aid, national health insurance, job programs, and other services he proposes is a most point. He does not add up the costs for us and hence caution is called for.

It is conceivable that, with a good tax reform, a sound reorganization of government, and a judicious pruning of programs, his goal is achievable. Most of the present deficit, after all, can be traced to the recession (i.e., unemployment compensation, larger welfare benefits, loss of revenue from the private sector) and would disappear with full recovery of the economy.

As for Mr. Carter's "zero-base budgeting" plan, this needs to be spelled out in detail, something that cannot be done until the scope of the problem is studied. In general the idea is attractive. It may be unrealistic to expect every agency of the vast federal establishment to justify its budget and existence every year. It is also plain there are many expenditures which cannot be "zero-based," such as interest on the national debt. But there are certainly areas where substantial savings could be made, and why should not all programs be looked at from scratch at given intervals?

Some highly respected professionals caution, however, against plunging too heartily into so-called "ZBB" and regarding it as panacea for inefficient management. Mr. Carter's contention, moreover, that "continuing expenditures in a current budget get little attention" is not borne out by the experience in Washington, where many presidents have tried over the years to get rid of wasteful programs.

The obstacle to real reform has largely been Congress, where conflicting special interests and constituencies vie to protect pet programs.

It sounds naive for Mr. Carter to expect utter "harmony" with the legislative branch when he has no firsthand knowledge of the competing pressures he would encounter within his own party. No doubt he would have to compromise with the "establishment," even though he separates himself from it. Total agreement between Congress and the executive, furthermore, is unnatural and even undesirable given the counterchecking functions of the two branches of government under the Constitution.

Both candidates support the common-sense position of a balanced budget, the only honest and economically viable method of fiscal management. We believe Mr. Ford means business. Whether Mr. Carter could achieve this objective and still provide a federal income-

This may be a tough match for both of us... winwise



Kissinger's hopes for Africa

African south of the Sahara now is likely in witness a Henry Kissinger effort at shuttle diplomacy, barring a last-minute setback. Although he himself admits the chances of success are no greater than 50 percent, the peripatetic American Secretary of State is willing to give southern Africa's problems the same personal, on-the-scene, flying attempt to roach solutions that he indulged in with considerable success in the Middle East.

Fresh from his Zurich meeting with Prime Minister Vorster, Dr. Kissinger presumably knows what to expect from troubled white-ruled South Africa, although it is far from clear what Mr. Vorster can or will do as far as Rhodesia's intransigent Prime Minister Ian Smith is concerned. The Secretary now needs to touch base with black African leaders, five of whom have just completed a summit conference in Tanzania.

Although some of them appeared less than wildly enthusiastic about the prospect of a

negotiating, Dr. Kissinger before he or the Rhodesians present a strong case for an alternative to major nationalist attacks in the near future. For without progress on a Rhodesian settlement, agreements in Namibia (South-West Africa) and eventually South Africa itself will be that much harder to achieve.

At this stage, one can only wish a Kissinger aerial mission will. The risks to such a venture are nothing less than averting a possible bloodbath confrontation between blacks and whites in the white-dominated southern tip of Africa, clashes on the Rhodesia-Mozambique frontier along with incidents farther inland plus the new disorders by Coloreds in Cape Town show the urgency of working out agreements while time for negotiation remains.

With stakes as great as this, nothing can be lost by putting a Kissinger shuttle mission on the wing to give peaceful solutions another try.

If Vietnam has more information, this is the time to set it forth — or else offer more convincing evidence than hitherto that it cannot ascertain what happened to the missing Americans.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, October 25, 1976

60¢ U.S.

U.S. election campaign

Gallup poll astonishes Gallup

By John Dillen
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Ford's comeback in this fall's campaign has been the most rapid in modern American political history.

George Gallup Jr., a widely respected public opinion pollster, says Mr. Ford's quick recovery in the past two months has put him within striking distance of an upset victory on Nov. 2.

The President, who was behind 33 percent in the Gallup poll in July, trails by only 8 percent today.

"In the 40 years we've been in the business, we've never reported this kind of comeback," says Mr. Gallup. "This is history-making."

Mr. Gallup says there are a large number of unusual aspects about the 1976 election. In a telephone interview with this newspaper, he pointed to the following:

• Mr. Carter's meteoric rise in the primaries. His support among Democratic voters rose from only 4 percent in January-February surveys to 26 percent in March, 39 percent in May, and 53 percent in June. Mr. Carter's rise "rivals" that of 1940 GOP standard-bearer Wendell Willkie.

• Widespread wavering among the electorate. Nearly one-third of the American public still hasn't definitely decided whom to support. Nothing like this has been seen before.

• President Ford's comeback. After trailing 62 to 29 percent in July, the incumbent is behind in the latest Gallup poll only 48 to 42. The main reason: a return of "Reaganites" and other conservatives to his support.

*Please turn to Page 23

Get the scissors — the mini's in again

By Jim Brownlog
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris designers are about to announce a long-awaited breakthrough in summer fashion: the miniskirt is back.

Reports from Italy say that Italian designers too have, in their collections for women next spring, decided to bring back shorts and short skirts.

Some women will shrug their shoulders and note that the miniskirt never really left — and in fact the miniskirt did spearhead a revolution in fashion. In bringing it back, designers say they are confirming that they are to a new era

*Please turn to Page 23

Moscow-Peking test of wills

Was Kissinger warning Moscow not to meddle in China?

By David K. Wilkins
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Meatow
The power struggle in China over the succession to the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung has led to some shadow boxing involving both the Soviet Union and the United States.

On the Soviet side, there has been a probably "inspired" dispatch from a Soviet journalist to London and Paris newspapers. It is being interpreted as meaning that Moscow will once again take the gloves off with Peking if it recently installed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng does not slip his anti-Soviet line and respond appropriately to the mulling of anti-Chinese propaganda from the Soviet Union since Chairman Mao's passing last month.

On the American side, there was (little noticed at the time) a statement by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger at a news conference in Boston. The Secretary said: "The territorial integrity and sovereignty

of China is very important to the world equilibrium and we will consider it a grave matter if this were threatened by an outside power."

Moscow is clearly concerned to use the uncertainty or fluidity in Peking at the moment to try to encourage or strengthen any pro-Soviet sentiment at or near the top in China and to encourage in Chinese diplomacy a less hostile attitude toward all things Russian.

Washington is concerned to discourage the Russians (or anybody else, such as the Chinese Nationalists in Taiwan) from using the present uncertainty in Peking as the moment to make any move against China itself.

The State Department, questioned about the significance of the Secretary's Boston statement, insists (according to reports reaching here) that it was merely a restatement of earlier U.S. policy. But to many, the timing of the restatement is interesting.

In one sense, Secretary Kissinger's remark is a counterweight to former Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger's cynical conclusions after a recent visit to China, on which he was accompanied by Time magazine's diplomatic editor. Time wrote: "To Schlesinger, Chinese vulnerability to the Soviet military machine was apparent."

*Please turn to Page 23



Missiles give weight to Moscow's words

Is Britain just a rich country badly managed?

By Francis Reilly
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

London

4 Europe

Kosygin: back in public view
By Sven Simon

Who is Brezhnev's heir-apparent?

Kremlin line of succession: a few clues

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The sudden public reappearance of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, almost three months after his last public ceremony, and the major party and government gatherings to be held in the Kremlin at the end of the month have revived speculation here on the line of succession to Leonid Brezhnev as the top man in the Soviet Union.

Kremlin-watchers here are looking carefully for confirmation or at least hints of the succession scenario they have projected.

The heir-apparent to Mr. Brezhnev remains Andre Kirilenko, a member of the Communist Party Politburo. He seems to take charge whenever Mr. Brezhnev is away, and Mr. Kirilenko's recent 70th birthday was marked with what analysts saw as significant pomp.

But Mr. Kirilenko, who is a few months older than Mr. Brezhnev, is seen as a caretaker leader only.

Western analysts say the next in line is Fyodor Kulakov, a wavy-haired, bushy-eyebrowed member of the Politburo who once managed a section of a sugar mill and who completed a degree in agriculture by correspondence at the age of 39. Mr. Kulakov is 12 years younger

than Mr. Brezhnev and would represent a significant generation change if he succeeded any time soon.

Congresses attended

Recently he has been prominent in the press here. He was chosen to attend party congresses in Bulgaria and Mongolia; Mr. Brezhnev himself attended the previous congresses in those capitals.

Here are some of the possible changes Western Kremlin-watchers are looking for:

- Mr. Kosygin himself. Almost three years older than Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin has been expected for some time to leave his arduous post and replace Nikolai Podgorny as top man of the government (as distinct from party). Speculation was fueled by the reports that he had suffered a stroke during the summer and then had a relapse.

- Whether younger figures such as Grigori Romanov (Politburo member and Legioburo party chief) or Vladimir Shcherbitsky (Politburo colleague and Ukrainian party chief) will be brought to Moscow, perhaps to fill the vacant trade-union affairs seat on the secretariat. That seat was last held by the demoted Alexander Shelepin.

- Whether Krill Mازurov, first deputy premier, will succeed Mr. Kosygin, and whether Brezhnev Protagon Nikolai Tokhonov, recently appointed to equal rank will be given Politburo status (perhaps as a nonvoting member).

- Whether party ideologues Mikhail Sleser retires, leaving a gap in the Politburo that might be filled by nonvoting member Boris Ponomarev.

- Whether Mr. Podgorny might be replaced by Andrei Gromyko, longtime Foreign Minister. Some analysts believe Mr. Gromyko's shoes could be capably filled by Ambassador Washington Anatoly Dobrynin.

- Whether Mr. Brezhnev himself, now of Western caricature that Moscow can handle succession in an orderly way, might even promote Mr. Kirilenko to a modified post of first party secretary, leaving real power in his own hands. Mr. Brezhnev could call another Central Committee meeting later in the year or make an announcement at his own 70th-birthday celebrations Dec. 18.

• Whether younger figures such as Grigori Romanov (Politburo member and Legioburo party chief) or Vladimir Shcherbitsky (Politburo colleague and Ukrainian party chief) will be brought to Moscow, perhaps to fill the vacant trade-union affairs seat on the secretariat. That seat was last held by the demoted Alexander Shelepin.

• Whether Krill Mازurov, first deputy premier, will succeed Mr. Kosygin, and whether Brezhnev Protagon Nikolai Tokhonov, recently appointed to equal rank will be given Politburo status (perhaps as a nonvoting member).

• Whether party ideologues Mikhail Sleser retires, leaving a gap in the Politburo that might be filled by nonvoting member Boris Ponomarev.

• Whether Mr. Podgorny might be replaced by Andrei Gromyko, longtime Foreign Minister. Some analysts believe Mr. Gromyko's shoes could be capably filled by Ambassador Washington Anatoly Dobrynin.

• Whether Mr. Brezhnev himself, now of Western caricature that Moscow can handle succession in an orderly way, might even promote Mr. Kirilenko to a modified post of first party secretary, leaving real power in his own hands. Mr. Brezhnev could call another Central Committee meeting later in the year or make an announcement at his own 70th-birthday celebrations Dec. 18.

Combatants confronted by stiff terms

Arab leaders strive to shape Lebanese peace

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

In a considerable effort of will and energy to recover the temporary unity they enjoyed during their 1973 war with Israel, six key leaders of the Arab world are grimly settling about their self-appointed task of imposing peace in Lebanon.

Egyptian commentators are generally giving King Khalid of Saudi Arabia — whose Arab world political clout has grown with Saudi oil wealth — almost equal credit with Egyptian President Sadat for the agreement to end the Lebanon war reached last week at the 1969 Cairo accord (regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon) represents a virtual defeat for the PLO, unlikely to be accepted by leftist guerrilla groups of the so-called "rejection front" backed by Iraq.

As though a hidden conductor had waved his baton, strident Egyptian and Syrian propagandists rumpalgs against each other suddenly fell silent Tuesday. This was part of the accord between President Sadat and Syrian President Assad to bury their differences and restore full diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Perhaps most difficult, the Egyptians acknowledge, will be a provision calling for the

Egyptian analysts are publicly optimistic but privately very cautious in assessing the likelihood that the peace agreement will succeed.

They point out that the 30,000-man Arab expeditionary force for Lebanon agreed upon at Riyadh — 10 times the strength of ineffective Arab peace-keeping troops — will include no Egyptian soldiers, as President Sadat had warned earlier, and that they will probably have a Saudi commander under the political authority of Lebanese President Elias Sarkis.

They also stress that the final Riyadh communiqué nowhere mentioned withdrawal of the more than 20,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon, and that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) agreement to comply with the 1969 Cairo accord (regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon) represents a virtual defeat for the PLO, unlikely to be accepted by leftist guerrilla groups of the so-called "rejection front" backed by Iraq.

Israel forces have been supporting anti-Palestinian rightist Christian Lebanese who in recent days have cleared practically all of the Palestinian-leftist alliance forces away from Israel's frontier with southern Lebanon.

Moatir contributor William Blomker reports from Beirut: Signing at the Riyadh

agreement has prompted these questions here:

1. How will right-wing Lebanese Christians, now enmeshed in an open alliance with Israel, be able to negotiate final peace terms, under Arab League auspices, with Lebanese Muslim leftists — especially in light of the current Israeli-backed Christian buildup on Lebanon's southern border?

2. Will the regime of Syrian President Assad, now troubled by increasing inter-communal violence in some northern Syrian towns, be able to survive the strain on its resources from Syrian advances against Palestinians in Lebanon and from the subsequent checking of those advances by determined Palestinian resistance and the new pan-Arab peace plan?

3. Will the Palestinians be willing to accept the restrictions in Lebanon prescribed for

them in the new agreement, and are they preparing to campaign for formal U.S. recognition within the framework of a united Arab League?

Although public reaction to the Riyadh agreement by Lebanese Christian leaders has been relatively moderate, rightist shelling of residential districts continued for a time after its signature, and most foreign observers detect Christian frustration at the prospect of massive pan-Arab intervention in a war which, in the past few months, the Christians had been winning.

Further, pan-Arab desire to develop a more united front from which to negotiate with Israel in expected Geneva peace talks are incompatible with the open cooperation between Lebanese Christian militias and the Israelis on the Lebanon-Israel border.

As for the Syrians, ranking Western diplomats and Western journalists recently in Syria report deep concern among many Syrian officials about Syrian involvement in Lebanon — America's involvement in Vietnam being a comparison frequently voiced by Syrians.

These Western sources also report daily disturbances, particularly in the towns of Idlib and Aleppo.

The Palestinians, meanwhile, are saying: "Our position remains the same: We feel the U.S. holds all the cards" — in the words of a top Palestinian spokesman last Monday during a press tour of Palestinian-held positions in the hills above Beirut.

Another Palestinian, in one of those positions, said: "By fighting hard here we have won respect and recognition among the Arab powers. It is common knowledge that the U.S. is trying to make peace between the Arabs and the Israelis. If the U.S. wants to deal with the Arabs, it will now have to recognize us [the PLO] as well."

Middle East

Read this and act.



Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala in a one-room hut with dirt floors and no sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froilan.

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone to care, like the family who sponsors Froilan.

It costs them \$15 a month, and it gives Froilan so very much. Now he eats regularly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They share something very special.

Since 1938 the Christian Children's Fund has helped hundreds of thousands of children. But so many more need your help. Become a sponsor. You needn't send any money now — you can "meet" the child assigned to your care first. Just fill out and mail the coupon. You'll receive the child's photograph, background information, and detailed instructions on how to write to the child. If you wish to sponsor the child, simply send your first monthly check or money order for \$15 within 10 days. If not, return the photo and other materials so we may ask someone else to help.

Take this opportunity to "meet" a child who needs your help. Somewhere in the world, there's a suffering child who will share something very special with you. Love.

For the love of a hungry child.

Dr. Verent J. Mills
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, Inc., Box 26511, Richmond, Va. 23261

I wish to sponsor a boy girl. Choose any child who needs help.

Please send my information package today.

I want to learn more about the child assigned to me. If I accept the child, I'll send my first sponsorship payment of \$15 within 10 days. Or I'll return the photograph and other material so you can ask someone else to help.

I prefer to send my first payment now, and I enclose my first monthly payment of \$15.

I cannot sponsor a child now but would like to contribute \$

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Member of International Union for Child Welfare, Geneva. Gifts are tax deductible. Canadians: Write 1407 Yonge, Toronto, 7. Statement of income and expenses available on request.

13 lb. Cake \$7.45
4½ lb. Cake \$14.50. Postage Paid Anywhere in U.S.

BY MAIL

A free sample slice is yours for the asking!



Mary of
Puddin Hill

PECAN FRUIT CAKE
Mary will prove to you that you'll never taste a fruit cake as delicious as hers! She will send you a generous slice of her special Pecan — Irish, Irish new-crop pecans! Every slice is packed with delicious, bountiful pecans and rich datbs all add to the flavor. Write for your free sample slice today and you'll get Mary's new 1976 holiday gift book of Puddin Hill Kitchen gifts that are world famous: The book and the sample slices are yours for the asking — or order direct from this ad —

13 lb. Cake \$7.45
4½ lb. Cake \$14.50. Postage Paid Anywhere in U.S.

Mary of Puddin Hill
BOX 241-12, GREENVILLE, TEXAS 75401



THE POWER OF GOD TO HEAL

All The Healers of the Bible

174 from Old Testament, 174 from New

This book covers to cover and

gives you insights into the power

of God's love.

It also offers encouragement

to those in need.

Complete with index of all problems

in the Bible.

It also includes 100 healing

prayers.

It is a great book.

It is

If you've seen it, you've seen it. The only doubtless been man's first poem, struggle as much heavier who helps her.

It is a demand set in by the mission with he comes one of it picture whose into meangness

Miss Truman surprised, have achieved star's trees has been rales. She is performers w' don, their p'nts the have wading care

"I never d' Truman co' between int' leagues who restauran' the sense of do awfully business n' stor'...

A couple edged close. She played edy called 'Yus, which at the Carr went, wron' know what tributed be' its wherea of Camma, Truman's. Since it speaking t' of shool in her suppo actress, older peo be a sie such as opportu

"It get' continu' limited, my the them, can't' that ide' It is onergy the T' Oats, I wakin' "You' one-m' in a and g' I ha' make a re' "I' qu' full' fad

I. Müller

Bubenberglplatz 8

Tel. 22 19 58

REFORMHAUS ZUR POST

1. Müller

Bubenberglplatz 8

Tel. 22 19 58

Buchenberg

Fish, Poultry

Groceries

Books

Africa

Rhodesian talks: Britain examines reasons for hope

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Can black and white Rhodesian leaders agree to beat their swords into plowshares at Geneva this week? British officials prepare the conference on a multiracial government that recognizes the enormous accumulated burdens of bitterness and suspicion borne by such men as **President Ian Smith** and black leaders **Joshua Nkomo**, **Robert Mugabe**, and **Bishop Abel Muzorewa**.

But the prize of a viable, prosperous, peaceful, multiracial Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is so appealing and the alternative of escalating warfare so horrifying that they hope both sides come to Geneva determined to negotiate seriously.

The conference, opening Oct. 28, will be chaired by **Ivor Richard**, British Ambassador to the United Nations.

The crux of the talks will be who is to control the interim government that is to lead to

black majority rule in two years. Will it be Mr. Smith and his white Rhodesia Party? Will it be Mr. Nkomo, or the **chiefs** of the black guerrillas to whom **Mugabe** is said to be closest? Above all, who will control the Army and the police under the transitional regime?

In an article published in the fervently nationalist Sunday Express here, Mr. Smith said the agreement he announced with American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Sept. 24 "is not negotiable." This agreement, according to Mr. Smith, provided for a council of state with equal white and black representation, a black prime minister, and defense and law portfolios in white hands.

Black leaders have been equally categorical in saying that the Army and the police cannot be allowed to remain in the hands of Mr. Smith or his colleagues during the interim government.

British officials pin their hopes for the conference on these factors:

• Both blacks and whites have accepted transition to black majority rule in two years.

The Observer, in a recent editorial, proposed

having conceded this principle, Mr. Smith's major effort at Geneva must be to ensure that the black majority government that takes over two years hence is a moderate one.

That Britain should be prepared to provide an interim head of state who would be commander in chief of a mixed force of white and black Rhodesian troops and guerrillas.

The official view here is that Britain will not become involved in Rhodesia in a military sense.

The most encouraging sign the British have seen so far is that despite the peremptory statements issued by black and white Rhodesians about what is and is not negotiable, both sides are still prepared to come to the conference. Officials here say Mr. Smith must see that black African perceptions of his position are totally different and that if he is to get the moderate black government he ultimately wants, he will have to compromise.

Although some black leaders may argue that they are bound to succeed in the long run if they simply continue guerrilla war, a peaceful transition to majority rule would enable them to take over a country that is viable and prosperous and has international economic clout.

• Various formulas can be devised to get around the deadlock over control of the Army and the police. One could have a white commander in chief and a black deputy, or a black police minister with a white chief of police. One could even envisage a Commonwealth security force.

Britain has been criticized for wishing merely to chair the conference without taking any responsibility for Rhodesia, while jurisdictionally the Smith regime has been in rebellion against Britain for 11 years.

The official British view is that it should not be a direct concern of the conference.

The Observer, in a recent editorial, proposed

DURBAN

Natal, South Africa

AT THE HUB!
MODERN HAIR STYLISTS
PERMANENT WAVING and
STYLING SPECIALISTS
SALON
LIZETTE
425 WEST ST., DURBAN
PHONES:
322681
312748
326411

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL
A heartfelt greeting to all our friends
both old and new –
from all of us at
Jean Dore's
OF DURBAN and LA LUCIA
Your Gift Headquarters –
The Store of
International
Shopping Standards
WEST & SMITH STS., DURBAN PH. 28181

ADAMS and CO.
3-11 Wen Street, Durban, Phone 69381

Natal's Leading Booksellers
wish their customers
all the best for
Christmas
and
the New Year

and **ADAMS and GRIGGS**
33 Victoria Street, Durban, Phone 312673

for **CHRISTMAS FLOWERS**
For You Home and Friends
Say It with Flowers
Phone
325931 323480 323700
FLORETTE & GOODYEAR
12, SALISBURY ARCA, DURBAN

Seasons Greetings
from the
COMPLETE
FAMILY STORE
KNOWLES
OF PINESTOWN
Avondale Road,
Berea, Durban.

A Merry Christmas
to all Our Customers
from
AVONMORE FOODLINER

It's always
Umbrella
time at
The Umbrella Shop
For a wide range of beautiful
Sunshades, Umbrellas of all
types, genuine leather handbags,
purse, wallets, walking
sticks, key-rings & more.
We specialize in
Umbrella repairs
17, SALISBURY ARCA,
DURBAN
Ph. 322644

NEIL & CO.
Hairstyling
for the
Discriminating
Man
Appointments
Phone 62713/4

REDKEN
MEMBER HAIR RESEARCH DIVISION

FIRST FLOOR

CHALLONER'S BUILDING

26 FIELD STREET, DURBAN

Stanley's
Property Specialists in
Durban North • Glenashley • Lal Lucia
and also individual lots and property investments in Durban
Offices 11 Broadway, Durban North
Phone 330371

READ & RESPOND
Monitor ads

Canada

A mixed bag of many things for Canadians

Trudeau seeks to rebuild slipping support

By Tim Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Emboldened Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has unveiled a "calm the waters" throne speech that he hopes will help him rebuild his weakened political base.

The speech, which opened a new session of Parliament, promises a mixed bag of government economic and social initiatives to soothe critics of his Liberal Party government.

But the document is deliberately vague, a state-of-the-nation speech that only outlined legislation Mr. Trudeau will place before Parliament.

The Prime Minister, eight years in power, has scuttled his earlier musings about a "new society" in which government was to play a greater role in the marketplace.

The new throne speech is the forerunner of a potentially more important document: An analysis of Canada's post-controls society is being prepared by 10 top-ranking public servants.

In it, Mr. Trudeau promises more government support for private enterprise, revisions to his unpopular hiring-incentive program for civil servants, and a year-round program to create jobs.

There is to be a new start on the human-rights legislation that Parliament did not have

the Liberals in any election held right now.

A recent poll gave Mr. Trudeau's party only 33 percent of the national vote compared with 45 percent for the Conservatives led by Joe Clark. Although it narrowed the Conservatives' lead to 12 points from 18, the poll shows the Liberals remain in deep trouble with the electorate midway through their term.

The new throne speech is the forerunner of a potentially more important document: An analysis of Canada's post-controls society is being prepared by 10 top-ranking public servants.

In the meantime, Mr. Trudeau is promising that the government will follow a "middle road" between those who advocate a limited role in it in economic and social planning and those who want a "continually expanding one."

"This middle road," the throne speech says, "represents a commitment to a society in

which all Canadians can develop their full potential, a society in which justice, compassion, tolerance, and understanding lead to a strong and united Canada, a society based upon individual initiative and marked by personal freedom."

The speech avoided mentioning several sensitive political topics, including the government's planned review of Canada's therapeutic abortion law and its proposed gun-control legislation.

It does give vague assurances that the Trudeau administration is planning a policy package that might lead to the country's first freedom-of-information law. And it suggests the highly secretive government plans to make available to the press and public a wider range of documents than is now the case.

DURBAN
Natal, South Africa

*The best and
most exciting trends
in fashion
are to be found
at*

Milady's
DURBAN

everywhere

**WORLD TOURS
ANNOUNCEMENT**

We have changed our
name and address to:

**INDO
ATLANTIC
TRAVEL**

24 Ashley House
320 Smith Street
Durban Phone: 67554

The Directors
Management and
Staff extend to
all their warm-
hearted greetings,
and best wishes for
a
HAPPY CHRISTMAS
and a peaceful
and prosperous
NEW YEAR

Students and adherents
of Christian Science lovingly
welcomed for rest
and study in a "Homes
from Home" atmosphere,
in quiet beau-
tiful surroundings.

Write for Brochure to
The Manager
Knole
P.O. Box 1281
Durban
Natal
South Africa

GREATERMANS

**WISH
GOODWILL TO ALL**

hub
NOW 6 MONTHS TO PAY AT THE HUB
★ GIFTS FOR HIM ★
★ GIFTS FOR HER ★
★ GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY ★
HUB
425-433 WEST STREET, DURBAN, NATAL

**AUSSIES
TRIANGLE
FILLING STATION**

Corner
Soldiers Way and Field street
Durban

Send
Christmas Greetings
and

Best Wishes
for the New Year

to all

Tel: 325961

For Exceedingly
FINE
JEWELLERY

and
ROLEX, OMEGA
and TISSOT
WATCHES

B. W. Caney

166 West Street, Durban
Tel: 321677

Keep informed

about new products and services
read the advertising columns
of The Christian Science Monitor

**DURBAN
FURNISHERS**

(Pty.) Ltd.

Corner of Smith
and Park Streets

Dealers in
SELECTED ANTIQUES
Also

Buyers and Sellers of
Gold
Used and Reconditioned
Furniture

Telephones 31-1941/2/3.

**Holden's
Foodliner**

279 Florida Road
Durban

Accounts Opened to
Approved Customers

With
all their friends
a Happy Christmas
and
a Peaceful New Year

Pietermaritzburg

Christmas 1976

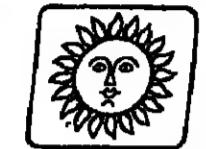
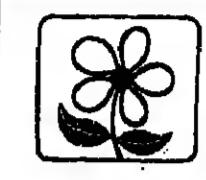
Natal S.Africa

YOUR
PRINTER
FOR ALL
SEASONS

Creative Printers in
Letterpress & Lithography.
Layout & Design Experts
in the Graphic Arts . . .

L BACKHOUSE
PTY LTD

Telephone: 20761
P.O. Box 168
Pietermaritzburg
NATAL, South Africa 3200



COMPLIMENTS OF
THE SEASON
nagels

MARITZBURG'S LEADING
DEPARTMENT STORE
218 CHURCH ST., PIETERMARITZBURG
PHONE 20121

The Management, Staff
and Directors of

John Orr
CHURCH ST. PIETERMARITZBURG

WATSON MORRIS
TRAVEL BUREAU

LAND-SEA-AIR BOOKINGS

"THE CHEAPEST WAY TO TRAVEL-LUXAVIA"

5-1407

1 FRASER LANE, OPP. G.P.O., PIETERMARITZBURG

Wish all their Customers
and Friends
a Merry Christmas
and a Healthy and Prosperous
NEW YEAR

With Compliments of the
Season From

Kings sports

248 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg
345 West Street, Durban

PICTURES
PICTURE FRAMING
POTTERY
ARTIST MATERIALS
NEEDLEWORK

COWAN'S
RADIO
(PTY.) LTD.

For all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
REQUIREMENTS

All Facilities Available
For
TV Sales and Service

Phone: 25081
180 Longmarket Street
Pietermaritzburg

T. S. TAYLOR

8 Capital Tower
Commandant Road
PIETERMARITZBURG

We are proud of the
FOOD SERVICE
which we offer you at
COMMERCIAL FOODLINER



Commercial Road
Pietermaritzburg

Whitehorn & Gough [Pty] Ltd.
Electrical Contractors

Everything Electrical
Installations and Repairs

Telephone 20141
294 Longmarket Street P.O. Box 223 PIETERMARITZBURG

WILLIERS

FURNISHERS
The home of good quality and excellent service
in Furniture, TV and Electrical appliances

138 Church Street Phone 20355/6 Pietermaritzburg

For all your footwear requirements

OGILVIE'S

235 Longmarket Street
Pietermaritzburg

Telephone 23168

**GREY'S SERVICE
STATION**

Repairs to all makes of cars
• Electronic Tune Ups
• Electronic Wheel Balancing
• Shell Lubrication
• Guaranteed Used Cars
• Motorcar Accessories
269 Commercial Road, Pietermaritzburg
Phone 41581/2

P.O. Box 1

MONITOR
advertisers appreciate YOU

As usual . . .
Everything
for a

MAN'S CHRISTMAS

(If in doubt — a Gift Voucher)
can be obtained

at
Harpers

Phone 20364
Box 142
279 Church St.
PIETERMARITZBURG

P.O. Box 333

your
most
gifted
store

where the choice
is greatest

CANNON & FINLAY
(Pty.) Ltd.

PIETERMARITZBURG'S PREMIER FURNISHERS
118 COMMERCIAL ROAD
PIETERMARITZBURG



Telephone 28571/2

Christmas Cards
Calendars
Boxed Notepaper
Diaries

Fountain Pens
Leather Goods
and a wide range of choice gifts



CHARLES NIXON & CO.
(Pty.) Ltd.

165 Church Street and Laager Shopping Centre
PIETERMARITZBURG

IRELANDS

PIETERMARITZBURG
SO. AFRICA

May Peace and Joy
Health and Happiness
be yours
this Christmas
and throughout
the coming year.

from the Management
and Staff of

Keep informed

about new products and services
read the advertising columns
of The Christian Science Monitor



MD
MOULDING'S
ELECTRICAL

192 Commercial Road, Pietermaritzburg

FOR ELECTRICAL AND
REFRIGERATION REPAIRS
SALES AND SERVICE

Telephone 21551 All Hours

Book Tokens

Did you know that
Book Tokens are
exchangeable in
Bookshops throughout
South Africa? Let us
send the Book Token
for you.

Africana

We specialize in books dealing
with the fauna and flora
of our country.

Windsors

SOUTHERN LIFE BUILDINGS

257 CHURCH STREET

PIETERMARITZBURG

Telephone: 56462/51611

Shuter & Shooter

Publishers-Booksellers

Stationers

P.O. Box 109

PIETERMARITZBURG

3200.

tel. 2-4914



**LORNA'S
LAUNDERETTE**

For All Your Washing &

Ironing Problems, Dry

Cleaning, Depot & Stockists

of Semi-Precious Stones,

Heberdeehery, Toys, Greet-

ing Cards & Stationery.

366 & c Church Street,

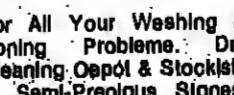
PIETERMARITZBURG.

DEPOT: Shop 2, 64 College Road.

P.O. Box 201

22890

"WE SERVICE WHAT WE SELL"



JOWETT BROS.

105 Church Street

Pietermaritzburg

Phone 54420

Pietermaritzburg

Telephone 28511/2

We thank all
our customers
for their loyal
support in 1976

We, in turn, ensure
everyone of cheerful service.
The latest in fashion and the best
value for your fashion money can buy!

Walsh's
FASHION WORLD

189 Church Street
Daphnes Fashions
Pietersans of Alexandria St.
Pietermaritzburg
Port Shepstone
Ladysmith

Sydenham Radio
IPVY LTD.

FOR
PHILIPS
SONY
JVC
TELEFUNKEN
PIONEER
T.V.
Sales & Service
201 Church St., Pietermaritzburg
PHONE 53301

For all your Motoring Requirements
Contact

JIM PATRICK MOTORS

10 Durban Rd. Pietermaritzburg
Telephones: 54410, 54450

SHOP
MONITOR ADVERTISERS

R REID'S
TRANSPORT

(Pty) Ltd. (Edms) Bpk.

PROFESSIONAL
FURNITURE
REMOVERS
and
WAREHOUSE MEN

World Wide

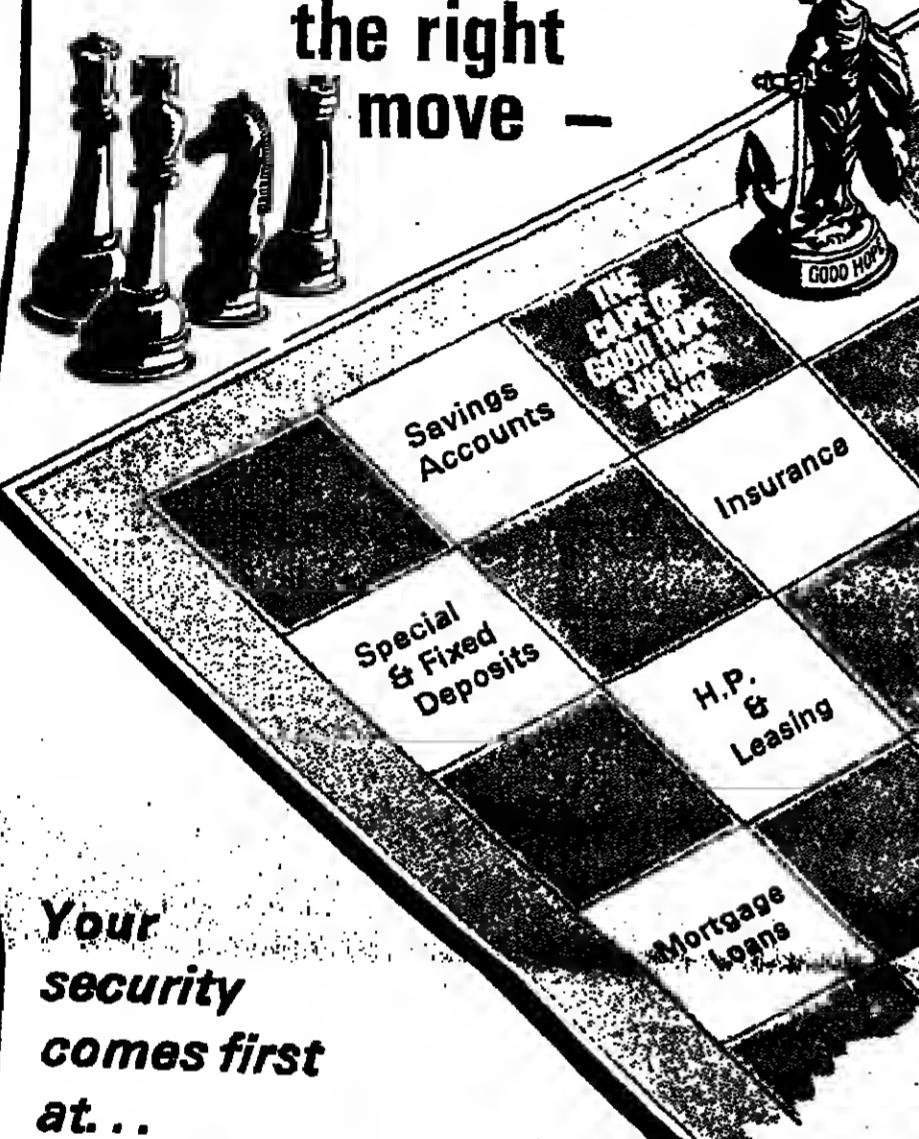
P.O. Box 4 — 22 Temple St.
Pietermaritzburg
Telephones 28511/2

— Joyous greetings

CAPE TOWN

south africa

Let us help you make
the right
move —



Your
security
comes first
at...

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SAVINGS BANK

(REGISTERED SAVINGS BANK - ESTABLISHED 1831)

HEAD OFFICE: 117 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN.
TEL. NO. 42-5001WALTER BRASH
MOTORS

Specialists in

SUN ELECTRONIC ENGINE TUNING
WHEEL BALANCING • LUBRICATION
TYRES and BATTERIES

114 Main Road, Sea Point

Tel. 49-1698

If You Have
Photographic
Ambitions
(Still or Cine)YOU WILL CERTAINLY
LOOK FOR
PROFESSIONAL
SERVICEMAIN, ROAD, NEWLANDS
(Next door to Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Cape Town)WHERE IN TOWN
WILL YOU FIND SO MUCH
TO SEE . . . TO BUY
Come in tomorrow . . . you
will find a wonderful gift
selection of GIFT IDEAS atSee the
Professionals!

PHOTO-STAAT

Let
Monitor ads
guide you!

C. N. A.

For the largest
selection of:

- Christmas Cards
- Paper Backs
- Stationery
- Books • Toys
- Gifts • Records
- Overseas Periodicals
- Calculators
- Typewriters

Branches throughout
the Republicsam
newmans40 Burg Street, Cape Town
16 Durban St., Bellville
Cavendish Square, Claremont
57 Main St., Somersdal West

W MUSIKLAND

YAMAHA PIANOS, ORGANS,
and All Musical Instruments
including
CARL ORFF and STUDIO 49
As Well As
THE BIGGEST SHEET MUSIC
DEPARTMENT IN THE REPUBLIC
Piano Tuning also Undertaken27 Alderley St., Cape Town
Phone 43-6271/72/8700 P.O. Box 2727Branches at
PAARL
BELLVILLE
PAARL
SOUTH AFRICA

ID BOOKSELLERS

Books on & about
South Africa • Art
Travel • Religion
French • German
Calendars
Christmas Cards
Gift Books26 Parliament St., Church Sq.
CAPE TOWN Ph. 43-2508

SPRACKLENS

24 Plein Street,
CAPE TOWN
Select your
Christmas Gifts
from our wide
rangeLadies • Men's • Children's
Fashion Wear
Furnishings • Household Linens
Fabrics • Shoes • Gloves

— Joyous greetings

CAPE TOWN

south africa

ELBRING'S
MOTORSKlein Drakenstein Road
HUGUENOTTelephone 0251 26381
After hours 0251 26969PUT YOUR CAR PROBLEMS
IN OUR HANDS . . .

We specialise in
 • Wheel balancing
 • Tune-ups
 • Relining of brakes
 • Valve refacing
 • Complete overhauls
 • A full range of motor spares
 in stock

from the pretty cashiers, from the guys in the stockroom
from the produce people, from the fresh meat
(everyday) gang, from all the packers,
from the managers.

Merry Christmas

CHECKERS

The
Traditional
Tailor
and
Stockists
of
Modern Menswear

Do all your
overseas Christmas
shipping at—

Stuttafords

We take the responsibility of packing and
sending your gifts abroad. Call, write or
telephone—

Stuttafords
Sandton City Store
Rivonia Rd.
Sandton
Sandton, 2199
TRANSVAL: Phone: 336841
Phone: 413111
Rosebank Store
Tywhitt Ave.
Rosebank, 2196
TRANSVAL: Phone: 429272
Durban Store
cnr. West and Field Sts.
Durban, 4001
NATAL: Phone: 655010

Cape Town Store
Adderley Street
Cape Town, 8001
CAPE PROVINCE.
Phone: 413111
Clarendon Store
Cavendish Square
Clarendon, 7701
CAPE PROVINCE
Phone: 655010

McDonalds

WYNBERG

(Department Store)

Phone 71-6521

kalk bay
PHARMACY

PHOTOGRAPHIC & COSMETIC REQUISITES
MAIN ROAD KALK BAY
Tel. ring 8-1367, 8-7387, 8-4167, we bring
Perfume a specialty
Contractors to S.E.M.A., Westland, Barclays and Standard Cards
Managing Director: Mr. N. P. Lester Oliver, Dip. Pharm. M.P.S.



Q&P

Quinn & Pendlebury

CAPE TOWN

P.O. Box 1502

Phone 43-5695



SHOP

MONITOR ADVERTISERS

AT LAST!
Mr. X-haust opens in
the Cape

Because the exhaust systems we use are supplied
to major car manufacturers in South Africa,
you are now assured of buying the correct
system fitted to your car.

For your car's service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001
and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

For your engine service see:
Audrey Mantle, 29 Buntington Ave.,
Sandton, Cape Town, South Africa, 8001

and obtain the equipment of South Africa's
"CHORDS AND KEYS".

By

If you've seen one, you've seen the rest. The only difference is that this man's feisty yet gentle grandma is much braver than she helps her.

It is a demand served by the mission with he comes, one of it picture whose meaningless

Miss Truman surprise, how he believed star a dress has been made. She is performers who, in their gowns, the basic warding career.

"I never did Truman, between his colleagues who, restaurant, the sense of do awfully, business of star..."

A couple of days ago, she played, eddy called, just, which, at the Can went wrong, know what tributed be its where's of Camino, Truman's. Since it speaking of shooting her supporters, older people such as, opportunity.

"I go continue limited, my life them. I couldn't think like it is energy the. Out, I winking."

"You one-m in a and g. I ha make a re

The mind face

For Sar

Ja

as some of those already pardoned begin the trek home



Demonstrations for total amnesty continue...

Cambio-18



Giral: a Basque for liberty

Camocho: a Communist organizer

Juan Carlos: the King holds key to reconciliation

Spain: from dictatorship to democracy

With his proclamations of partial amnesty and a new passport, Mr. Camacho has journeyed to Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. In Rome, he openly admitted long the road to reconciliation. More and more Spaniards are returning from jail or exile, and many are speaking out.

By Joe Gandalmeri
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One year ago tensions and hatreds peaked in Spain as the government of General Francisco Franco cracked down on dissenters.

On Sept. 28, 1975, five men convicted of terrorism were executed by firing squad – an act of repression that plunged Spain (since 1921) of the CNT, the anarchist union important to the civil war but later dismantled by General Franco. West European countries temporarily withdrew their ambassadors from Madrid.

Now, under Franco's successor, King Juan Carlos, more Spaniards are returning from long exiles, leaving jail speaking out.

On Nov. 30 last year, in one of his first acts after ascending the throne, the King pardoned 5,626 nonpolitical prisoners. July 30 this year he granted amnesty to 500 political prisoners leaving in jail only those convicted of terrorism or of acts of terrorism. Opposition leaders are demanding a total amnesty.

A labor organizer speaks out

Labor leader Marcelino Camacho Abad was among those pardoned last November. Altogether, he had spent nearly 20 years in jail. Mr. Camacho lives in suburban Ceranchel, far from the maximum security prison where he was held. He is a key organizer of illegal communists-dominated workers' commissions and a political force these days.

In Spain, for the first time in history, the dictatorship is being ended without military intervention and by pressures of workers. "Italy, Portugal, and Germany," he claims ended by military intervention," he says. "In Spain we have zones of liberty within zones of fascism."

"In Spain we also mean reconnection. The nation now demands us a prelude to reconciliation, total amnesty. Right now, more than half the political prisoners remain jailed. [Other estimates are much lower.] And [exiled veteran communist leaders Santiago Carrillo and Dolores Ibaruri] are not allowed back."

"It is not only a humanitarian thing, but also political. In Spain we have been killing ourselves off for 30 years. The victims have usually been workers. For us, amnesty is an important part of history, not a gift. It represents the country preparing for the future as the dictatorship dies."

A week after his pardon Mr. Camacho was arrested again. Last spring he was detained for several months for belonging to the opposition alliance, the Democratic Coordination, which now is tolerated.

As some of those already pardoned begin the trek home

Europe Press

Francisco Giral is "disappointed over hypocrisy, lies, and deceit." Mr. Giral, a chemistry professor with honorary professorships from throughout Latin America, left Spain on March 20, 1970, and vowed not to return until Franco was gone and liberty back. His father, José, was president of the Mexico-based Spanish government-in-exile, recognized only by Mexico and Yugoslavia.

Since his return three months ago, Mr. Giral has concluded liberty is still scarce: "The republicans have given a cry of anguish, but no one hears our cry," he says. "We cry for liberty in capital cities – liberty! But [Madrid] won't let us speak of liberty."

On a table next to Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls," is a Spanish newsweekly with a picture of Mr. Carrillo and Dolores Ibaruri (La Pasionaria of civil war fame) on the cover. He points to the magazine: "This is one of the really big lies – that Spain must choose between American capitalism or Carrillo's socialism. It is forbidden to pronounce the Republic's name in Spain. Really free men cannot express their thoughts. We are the real opposition."

According to Mr. Giral, Mexican President-Elect López Portillo assured the republican government-in-exile Mexico will not re-establish relations with Madrid until they can "return with honor." But, he says, this is not yet possible since Madrid opposes a political party named "republican," though it would approve one masked under a different name. He rejects that notion.

Yet Mexican leaders talk about closer relations with Madrid and their "proud Spanish heritage." And a republican party to Madrid is like the two exiled communists: an unconvincing symbol of the civil war. Madrid's chief concern is a soothing appointment among the 70 percent of Spain under 40, the new generation.

A Basque is optimistic

Mr. Peirats, too, has faith in the "new" Spain. "The people are amazing," he says. "Spain has an immense youth sector – a new generation that knows nothing about the civil war. Inspired by Western ideals, and wants these ideas to arrive here. In our country, I am very hopeful. Spain today is a nation of young people who believe in the future."

The partial amnesty and returning exiles are helping make Spain whole again. Still, the transition is expected to be rocky.

One thing seems certain: the future of reconciliation will remain linked to King Juan Carlos, who is opposed by both rightists (who want Franco back) and leftists (who want a republic; not a monarchy).

"The King has the right image," explains a leading independent opposition leader. "He is young, has blue eyes, speaks English, and is King of a country noted for its beauties. The Queen is beautiful, intelligent, and independent. The King wears a uniform, which impresses the Pentagon. He salutes well. None of this avoids the fact that it is going to be very difficult to cross the bridge from dictatorship to democracy."

Mr. Peirats, for one, is skeptical about the King: "I don't usually think about him," he says carefully. "Republicans and liberals do not always believe in the color changes the dog."

But that is no old and popular saying in Spain. Today most Spaniards can say what they please – and they can say it with honor.

mond more light, in another more water. Everywhere there are more and more people on the streets."

But Mr. Laró wants peace and tranquillity are unlikely for the Basque country until the paramilitary Civil Guard, the Brigada Social (secret police), and "those responsible" for the torture are withdrawn. Before the amnesty was broadened Basque political prisoners were serving a composite sentence of 3,000 years. The intensity of police-Basque battles still complicates the amnesty's impact and application.

Francisco-era courts

Lawyers of political prisoners argue Franco-era courts were "simply theaters where judges were puppets" and defendants were denied due process. Violence was used, they assert, against a "fascist system in which peaceful action was both ineffective and useless." Thus, keeping terrorists jailed only "ratifies" the Francoists' trials and system. As one lawyer put it: "Amnesty-liberty is one word: A real amnesty must ensure that those leaving jail can never be sent back in the same manner."

The Franco regime denied the existence of political prisoners altogether. It claimed jails held only violators of penal, military, and common criminal codes.

Lawyers contend the outlook for the 33 prisoners left in Geranmech prison is grim due to what Mr. Camacho calls "a spirit of revenga remaining in certain sectors." He explains, "It would be dangerous to think fascism has disappeared. Its presence continues."

Even so, Mr. Camacho says, "The prospect of a right-wing coup will decrease every day as it already is decreasing." He is confident the Spanish people will welcome changes he predicts will lead to the present Cabinet's downfall, a total amnesty, and a formation of a provisional government.

A 'new' Spain

Mr. Peirats, too, has faith in the "new" Spain. "The people are amazing," he says. "Spain has an immense youth sector – a new generation that knows nothing about the civil war. Inspired by Western ideals, and wants these ideas to arrive here. In our country, I am very hopeful. Spain today is a nation of young people who believe in the future."

The partial amnesty and returning exiles are helping make Spain whole again. Still, the transition is expected to be rocky.

One thing seems certain: the future of reconciliation will remain linked to King Juan Carlos, who is opposed by both rightists (who want Franco back) and leftists (who want a republic; not a monarchy).

"The King has the right image," explains a leading independent opposition leader. "He is young, has blue eyes, speaks English, and is King of a country noted for its beauties. The Queen is beautiful, intelligent, and independent. The King wears a uniform, which impresses the Pentagon. He salutes well. None of this avoids the fact that it is going to be very difficult to cross the bridge from dictatorship to democracy."

Mr. Peirats, for one, is skeptical about the King: "I don't usually think about him," he says carefully. "Republicans and liberals do not always believe in the color changes the dog."

But that is no old and popular saying in Spain. Today most Spaniards can say what they please – and they can say it with honor.

United States

Ford and Carter: how much did they know?

Ford: pressed by Nixon to half Patman probe?

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"I do not remember discussing those allegations with anybody on the White House staff in 1972."

This was the statement on Watergate of minority leader Gerald Ford to Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D) of New York in his confirmation hearings for the vice-presidency in November, 1973.

The "allegations" were charges that the Nixon administration was cognizant of the Watergate break-in which the late Rep. Wright Patman sought to investigate before his Banking Committee in a pre-election inquiry in 1972.

On Oct. 3, 1972, the committee refused chairman Patman's subpoena power and the inquiry ended: Mr. Ford agrees that he helped organize committee Republicans to halt the inquiry but denies that he was pressured by the White House.

At his televised press conference here Oct. 14 President Ford twice repeated his "don't remember" reply of November, 1973, and Watergate special prosecutor Charles F. Ruff, Oct. 15 declined to reopen the matter, or hear un- published Nixon White House tapes.

In 1973 testimony before the Ervin committee, former Nixon counsel John Dean declared that blocking the Patman inquiry was one of the more successful features of the Watergate cover-up, a charge that he recently has repeated in a book.

The courts forced Mr. Nixon to release Watergate tapes, one of Sept. 15, 1972, of a meeting between the President, H. R. Haldeman, and Mr. Dean, on strategy to "smash the Patman inquiry."

Rep. Patman, who is not fully taking an active interest in this matter, that is developing, so Stans (Maurice Stans, secretary of commerce) can go see Jerry Ford and try to brief him and explain to him the problems he's got."

President - "Jerry could talk to him. Put it down" (probably an instruction to Haldeman). "Uh, Jerry should talk to Widman and me, just brace him. Tell him I thought it was [unintelligible] short behavior."

Dean - "That would be very helpful to get our minority side at least together on this thing."

President - "Jerry has really got to lead on this. He's got to be really [unintelligible]."

President - "Right, just tell him that, tell tell, tell Ehrlichman to get Brown to, and Ford in, and then they can work out something. But they ought to push it. No use for Mr. Patman have a free ride here."

In his vice-presidential confirmation hearings Mr. Ford was sharply questioned by Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D) of West Virginia, assistant majority leader, on his motives for helping to block the Patman inquiry. Were these motives, he asked, "born of your feeling, or at least your feelings as expressed to anyone, that such an investigation would be harmful to the President, harmful to his chances of re-election, or harmful to your party?"

Mr. Ford - "The answer is no, Senator Byrd."

On Sept. 15, 1972, White House strategy meeting, Mr. Haldeman kept detailed notes: "E" stood for Ehrlichman, and "P" for the President, he wrote:

"Must get minority leader to raise hell re jeopardizing defendants."

"I can't tell you to but it must be done. Get Harry Brown and Ford in."

In the next few weeks in 1972 Mr. Ford called a series of meetings of the minority members of the Patman committee; he said that he "presided at the meetings."

At his televised press conference Thursday (Oct. 14), Mr. Ford was twice asked about Watergate, for example, whether, as Mr. Dean now alleges, he "did discuss six times with Mr. Cook the matter of blocking the Patman Watergate inquiry. . . . You said you did not recollect such discussions. Do you now recollect discussions with Mr. Cook on that subject?"

Mr. Ford did not answer directly. To the second question he replied:

"I will give you exactly the same answer I gave to the House committee and the Senate committee" [in confirmation hearings]. . . .

"The matter was fully investigated by those two committees and I think that is a satisfactory answer. I am not going to pass judgment on what Mr. Dean now alleges."

A "funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

"A funny thing happened on the way to the White House,"

'Dirty tricks' in '70 Georgia race linked to Carter staff

By John Dilin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Mounting evidence has linked Jimmy Carter's 1970 campaign for governor of Georgia to a series of "dirty tricks" against his principal opponent.

But those who make the charges don't say Mr. Carter personally knew about the smear campaign.

A well-informed source has confirmed to this newspaper that Carter staff members in 1970 produced a flier with a photograph showing his opponent, former Gov. Carl Sanders, being doused with champagne by a black basketball player.

The "champagne shampoo" flier was distributed in south Georgia to white barbershops and beauty parlors, service stations, and among white ministers who might take offense at the photograph. It was also handed out during a Ku Klux Klan rally.

Sources say the champagne leaflet was part of an attempt by Carter staff members to win the conservative vote, which at that time was often swayed by racial issues.

The flier was one of three specific actions with which the 1970 Carter campaign has been accused in various articles since the first of the year. Those making the charges have included Ray Abernathy and Dorothy Wood, former vice-presidents of an ad agency headed by Gerald Rafshoon, media specialist for the Carter campaign.

The Rafshoon agency provided a large office, Mrs. Wood says, and for son Mr. Pope used her office to store the leaflets.

Carter officials were also linked with a "smash" sheet that attempted to damage Mr. Sanders in the black community.

In addition, Mr. Carter has been accused of concealing his 1970 campaign contributors. He moved to head off that criticism Oct. 17 when he released a 328-page compilation of contributors during his race.

Mr. Goodman says Mr. Abernathy was told that the fliers were being stored in the because one of the agency's clients clients might see them there. But he remained, until frequently someone from Carter staff would arrive to pick up a supply, no says.

The entire operation was part of what Abernathy has jocularly referred to as "the sink tank." He says Mr. Sanders responded in kind with "smash" sheet of his own, but the Carter forces were too quick for it.

"For instance, during the runoff between the Sanders people started fighting back their own brand of smut leaflets."

He pointed out that the photograph of Mr. Sanders had already appeared in the sports section of the Atlanta Journal.

However, this newspaper has obtained additional confirmation that the flier was, in fact, secretly turned out and distributed by Carter officials.

This confirmation comes atop news from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which links the Rafshoon agency with another of the 1970 actions - an attempt to smear Mr. Sanders in the black community.

A former part-time artist for the Rafshoon agency, Carl Pedersen, says he was instructed

in 1970 to draw cartoons for a pamphlet to link Mr. Sanders to the black prison inmate to a duck pond.

Mr. Pedersen says he was told to draw cartoons by top officials of the agency. Mr. Pedersen said he believed pamphlet was distributed to black voters in other parts of Georgia as well as Atlanta. Boxes of the pamphlets were stored at his home agency, he says.

Mr. Rafshoon, who also handles Mr. Carter's media effort, has denied any smear campaign.

None of those who have charged the Carter campaign with responsibility for the incidents suggest that Mr. Carter himself was what was happening.

Ray Abernathy, who first raised the Harper's article in March, and doubts that Mr. Carter knew about the Carter campaign was decently by it may have been the work of his staff members.

Some responsibility for the leaflets goes to Mr. Carter's press secretary, Mr. Pope, according to several sources.

Dorothy Wood, who wrote at the TV and commercials for the Carter campaign in 1970, says the champagne leaflet went to several thousand people.

Mr. Pope was one of those who brought the leaflets to campaign for distribution. He also was in charge of printing them, she says.

The Rafshoon agency provided a large office, Mrs. Wood says, and for son Mr. Pope used her office to store the leaflets.

Mr. Goodman says Mr. Abernathy was told that the fliers were being stored in the because one of the agency's clients clients might see them there. But he remained, until frequently someone from Carter staff would arrive to pick up a supply, no says.

The entire operation was part of what Abernathy has jocularly referred to as "the sink tank." He says Mr. Sanders responded in kind with "smash" sheet of his own, but the Carter forces were too quick for it.

"For instance, during the runoff between the Sanders people started fighting back their own brand of smut leaflets."

He pointed out that the photograph of Mr. Sanders had already appeared in the sports section of the Atlanta Journal.

However, this newspaper has obtained additional confirmation that the flier was, in fact, secretly turned out and distributed by Carter officials.

This confirmation comes atop news from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which links the Rafshoon agency with another of the 1970 actions - an attempt to smear Mr. Sanders in the black community.

A former part-time artist for the Rafshoon agency, Carl Pedersen, says he was instructed

Refugee children in custody battle

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Dong, Helen and Tuan, three young Vietnamese boys rushed to the United States in the final days of the war, are adapting well to American life. They have learned to swim, play Little League baseball, and build model

airplanes. Their foster parents, Dennis and Margaret Arvulson of Highland, Michigan, want to keep them.

But in Ms. Angel, Oregon, their paternal grandmother who helped raise them and who arrived in the U.S. just after the children, wants them back.

In Fairfield, Connecticut, six-year-old Vu Anh Tuan and seven-year-old Vu Huu Khanh have been given new names (Mark and Paul) by their foster father, Richard Lucas, a hardware store owner who wants to keep them but their natural mother is in the U.S. and wants them back.

All these children are caught up in tug-of-war custody battles which may be followed by many more over the final status of some of the approximately 20,000 Vietnamese brought to the U.S. near the end of the war as part of "Operation Babylift."

Vietnamese families involved in these and the few earlier cases argued that they never

would have relinquished custody if they had not feared for the lives of the children. U.S. foster families, on the other hand, say that they can provide adequate homes for the children and have gone through the normal adoption procedures.

But in the cases already decided, the courts have sided with the natural families. Last month, for example, the Iowa Supreme Court, admitting that "someone must be hurt," took a four-year-old Vietnamese boy away from an Iowa couple and returned him to his Vietnamese mother who is living in Great Falls, Montana.

Federal court-appointed experts in a case appealed in San Francisco found that a large number of Vietnamese children are "ineligible orphans" because there was insufficient documentation in their files showing them as orphans, or because living parents or relatives had not given full release for their adoption. Most states use similar criteria for adoptions; nonetheless, adoptions of the children are proceeding. Few of the natural parents or relatives have managed to reach the U.S. Even those who have and want to find their children may be able to do so.

Mrs. Hau Thi Popp, of Newbury Park, California, natural mother of the two children living with Mr. Lucas, says she and her American husband searched for nine months before they

found the youngsters. They repeatedly sought but failed to get assistance in their search, they say, from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which keeps track of refugees' locations.

"I thought I would never see them again," said Mrs. Popp. Explaining why she signed adoption release papers for the children when in Vietnam, she said: "I wanted to save my children."

In June, the Pops seized the two children and flew back to California with them. Later they agreed to return them to Mr. Lucas.

In the Michigan case, an attorney for the foster parents argued that the children's best interests are served in a family where they will have parents instead of just a grandmother (and an uncle).

But "an underlying and implicit racism" is involved in many of the custody cases, said Aryeh Neier, executive vice-president of the American Civil Liberties Union, whose lawyers have defended the Vietnamese families in some of the cases. It is, he contends, racism that "if these children are placed with decent Americans and the children can become members of Little League baseball and enjoy American life, it's somehow bad for the Vietnamese to take them [since] they have a very different style of life."

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

AFRICA

England

LYTHAM ST. ANNES

REPUBLIC OF

South Africa

TRANSVAAL

MERISTON

THE Book Shop

Proprietress - Mrs. U. Dakin
Booksellers and Stationers

Greeting Cards
Leather Goods of Quality

Art Supplies
Assorted Agents

Parker Pens

21 MARKET SQ., LYTHAM

Tel. Lytham 5253

51-2258

6 Library St., Germiston

THINK FIRST

of Monitor Advertisers

BRITISH ISLES

England

CAYLIGATE AND ESHAM

CLAYTONE

people

U.S. crown for British racing-car driver

By Kent Seathard
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Watkins Glen, New York

James Hunt's victory in the U.S. Grand Prix here was a very impressive example of the determination and maturity that has marked his sudden rise to the top of Grand Prix racing.

Until this year when he joined the McLaren team, Hunt's presence in Formula One racing was almost considered a joke. His previous experience in lower classes had earned him the nickname of *Hunt the Shunt*, *to shunt* being an English euphemism for his tendency to crash in this case.

The reputation was earned by trying to make the most of the inferior cars his budget

allowed. Lesser drivers with his budget might have been a bit more thoughtful of their pocketbook.

Hunt, a native of Sutton, Surrey, England, always drove at the limit because he is a natural athlete, excelling in tennis, cross country and squash in school, and his approach to motor racing reflects this. He is not particularly enamored with the mechanical aspect of the sport. He isn't even that fond of cars. To him, motor racing is simply the ultimate sport and he means to excel in it.

He got his break into Formula One when Lord Alexander Hesketh, a member of the House of Lords, decided to field his own team and hired James as its driver. As the team progressed, so did Hunt.

As he became more competitive he occa-

sionally found himself in the lead, but he would fade under pressure and spin off the track. The breakthrough finally came in last year's Dutch Grand Prix when he held off 1975 world champion Niki Lauda for his first win. His newfound maturity has been highlighted by the bizarre events of this year's racing season.

The season began with what looked to be another year of ruts for Lauda, but in Spain Hunt beat him. After the race, however, Hunt's car was disqualified for an alleged width infraction. In England, Hunt won but was again disqualified for receiving a push start before a controversial restart of the race. In Italy he was relegated to the back of the starting grid for supposedly doctoring his fuel.

The Spanish win was later reinstated, but the effect of these setbacks would be understandably upsetting to the morale of any driver. On top of his racing problems, his wife left him near the beginning of the season and married Richard Burton.

Even with problems both on and off the track, Hunt has begun to win regularly. This despite the much vaunted superiority of the Ferraris and the strong challenge of the radical new six-wheeled Tyrrells. Watkins Glen made it six, not counting his disqualification in Great Britain.

The recent Watkins Glen race was a classic. Jody Scheckter's Tyrrell grabbed the lead at the start from Hunt, the fastest qualifier. The two drivers began to pull away from Lauda who was experiencing handling problems. They ran together, lap after lap, barely a second apart.

Jody was driving his last race for Team Tyrrell and was obviously out to leave a lasting impression, giving the crowd a perfect example of driving at its ultimate. It was hard to understand how anyone could match his pace, but Hunt wouldn't give up.

He stayed with Scheckter and finally passed him just after the halfway point when a slower car blocked the Tyrrell. Scheckter took the lead back again but Hunt, knowing full well



James Hunt—U.S. Grand Prix

what the extra points that winning gives him for his championship hopes, regained it for good just 14 laps from the end, and his margin of victory to eight seconds. He then fought off the rest of the field, driving with a resurgent smile afterwards to say: "It's probably the hardest race I've had. Absolutely the most exciting."

It has been an exciting year for Hunt. One, the Hunt versus Lauda battle went down to the wire after 18 events on every continent of the globe. Ferrer had hoped the U.S. Grand Prix would do world champion for this year, but it is the season finale in Japan. Lauda had worked long and hard and overcome obstacles of his own, including a serious accident, but Hunt seems to be the man who will come, and as he demonstrated to the Watkins Glen crowd, he's fully worthy of the next world champion.

By Joseph C. Harsch

The noises going outward from the American political campaign would make it seem that American foreign policy is a serious issue between Republican Gerald Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter. Foreign Office chancery should sprinkle salt heavily on this impression. The election outcome may make a difference in American foreign policy rhetoric. It can make no substantial difference in operating policy, with one exception.

The exception is that if Mr. Carter wins there will be a change in the high command at the State Department. Dr. Kissinger's term as Secretary of State might or might not carry over in the event of a Republican victory. It cannot carry over if the Democrats win, it only because Dr. Kissinger has been vociferously critical of Dr. Kissinger during the campaign. Besides, Dr. Kissinger has been so intimately associated with Republicans during his public career that his appointment in a Democratic White House is almost inconceivable.

So a Carter victory would mean Dr. Kissinger's leaving the State Department at latest in January when the changeover takes place.

But as for operating policies, continuity is to be expected in all major areas. That means attitude toward China, toward the Soviet Union and detente, toward the Middle East, and southern Africa, and toward another round of strategic-weapons limitations. In not one of these areas is actual operating policy in serious question in the political campaign.

The primary charge leveled by Democrats

during the campaign against Dr. Kissinger has been that he has not given morality sufficient content in his policies. But a "moral content" in foreign policy means one thing to one community and something else in another. To American blacks a more moral foreign policy would mean more American pressure on white governments in South Africa and Rhodesia to hand over power to the black majority. To

Commentary

some American whites it would mean just the reverse — more support for the existing white regimes. To Jews more morality would mean more pressure on Moscow to grant more exit visas to Jews. To humanists who fear for the survival of the human race it would mean more American flexibility in seeking an end to the arms race. To American imperialists it would mean a revival of vigorous hostility toward Moscow. To Americans of Eastern European origin it would mean reviving the ideal of "riding back the Iron Curtain."

The problem of "the triangle" — meaning Israel, Arabs, and Moscow — is at the root of most of the apparent difference between the candidates on foreign policy. Mr. Carter paid no attention to the Jewish vote during his primary campaign; but in the presidential race narrowed, both he and Mr. Ford have intensified their efforts to woo that constituency. It has led Mr. Carter into sounding more anti-Arab and anti-detente than Mr. Ford, who is restrained by Kissinger policy.

But would Mr. Carter as President actually attempt a total blockade of the Arab countries in the event of another Arab oil embargo? The question is unlikely to arise, but even if it did, Mr. Carter would hardly choose a road that would drive the whole Arab world and much of the mein campaign opened.

Moscow? And would he actually denounce detente and a return to a "cold war" attitude toward the Soviets? The best clue to the answer comes from history. John Foster Dulles preached the "rollback of the Iron Curtain" and the return of Chiang Kai-shek to the mainland of China during the 1952 campaign — and practiced precisely the opposite once he became secretary of state.

Then turn in southern Africa. Mr. Carter depends more heavily on the black vote on Election Day than does Mr. Ford. Hence, Carter foreign policy is bound to be even more concerned about the interests of blacks in Africa than Mr. Ford. Hence, there is no reason why the white regimes in southern Africa could expect any greater sympathy for their case in the event of a change in Washington. The best they can hope to get is from Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Ford. And these two have already come down hard on the side of a handing of white rule to blacks in Rhodesia within two years and in Namibia (South-West Africa) even sooner.

A Ford victory on Election Day would, of course, mean total continuity in American foreign policy. A Carter victory would certainly mean a cooler tone toward the Soviet Union and, in theory, harder bargaining with Moscow. In practice it would mean an end to talk of detente, but the pursuit in other language of the goals of Kissinger policy. In theory also, the goals would be pursued openly, not "secretly." This is standard rhetoric in all American political campaigns. It is meaningless.



Mr. Coetzer, with his award-winning batik, 'The Aquarius Musician'

S. African up to his elbows in hot wax, cold dyes and gold medals

By Peter Tozer
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

John Coetzer's "workday" world revolves around hot wax and cold dyes — and the results are some of the most detailed and unusual he likes you will find anywhere.

It is said of the young South African that he is his country's most outstanding and exciting batik artist. And a growing international recognition (attested to by gold medals at the past five arts and crafts shows in Florence, Italy) suggests that that assessment is well founded.

Wash and press the cloth to be batiked. Spread a layer of newspaper, then a layer of watercolor, over the working surface. Then lay the cloth on top.

The process starts with a hot wax resist. A wax is applied with a brush and then dye according to the direction of its package.

One year's work (original idea 5 or 6) is a good idea to work on, but just as fast work quickly. Just relax, letting your brain back into the job.

Put the cloth in cold water for a few minutes to harden the wax. Then place your bath in the dye bath and leave it for a few minutes.

These cloth "batiks" are cool, relaxing artwork with unique details of design. They are great to have in your home, to give as gifts, or to sell.

Now, your batik work, some baths, dyes, wax, and tools are not very expensive, but this is also popular.

Be at home
with the
whole
world

The Christian Science Monitor brings to your home a world of lively company and enlightening friends. A hopeful search for understanding and solutions. And fresh, clear views of everything that is happening — in politics, the economy, cultural affairs, the sciences, in schools, homes, and communities.

It is a world that is good to have around the house. Every week. Use the coupon below to subscribe.

Ready to mail today! The Monitor for every week:

6-Weeks \$12.50 1 Year \$26.00 British Pounds \$6.75 W. German Marks \$31.25 Dutch Guilders \$33.75 Swiss Francs \$35.00

Rates include delivery by regular mail. Airmail rates on request.

Check/money order enclosed in one of above currencies.

International Money Order to follow Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars)

Street _____

City _____

Country _____

Post Code _____

Signature _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Address _____

arts/
At las

financial

North Sea oil: bright spot in Britain's gloom

By Takashi Iken
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
North Sea oil from the giant Forties Field is flowing at a faster rate than expected and will save Britain more than a billion pounds (\$1.65 billion) in foreign exchange next year.

This announcement by normally cautious David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, brought some midweek cheer to Britain's hard-pressed economy.

Another encouraging news item was British Leyland's announcement that it was hiring up to 1,200 men at two plants mainly to step up production of its recently introduced Rover 3500 luxury car, for which there is an order backlog of six months.

The 95-percent state-owned car manufacturer hopes to increase total production from the current level of 20,000 units a week to 25,000 a week early next year.

Atmosphere heavy

But the general atmosphere of gloom is not easily lifted. Prime Minister James Callaghan and his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, repeatedly have stressed that their general strategy of fighting inflation and trying to increase productive investment is sound and that it will lead the country out of economic recession.

Latest published figures on industrial production, however, show that output has declined by about 1% percent in the June to August period, compared to the three previous months. This, according to the central statistical office, suggests that the underlying trend of

industrial output, instead of being gently upward, has actually changed little during the past few months. Mr. Healey's hopes of reducing unemployment (now nearly 1.5 million), based on an annual increase of 4% percent in gross domestic product, are not likely to be met.

Reducing foreign borrowing

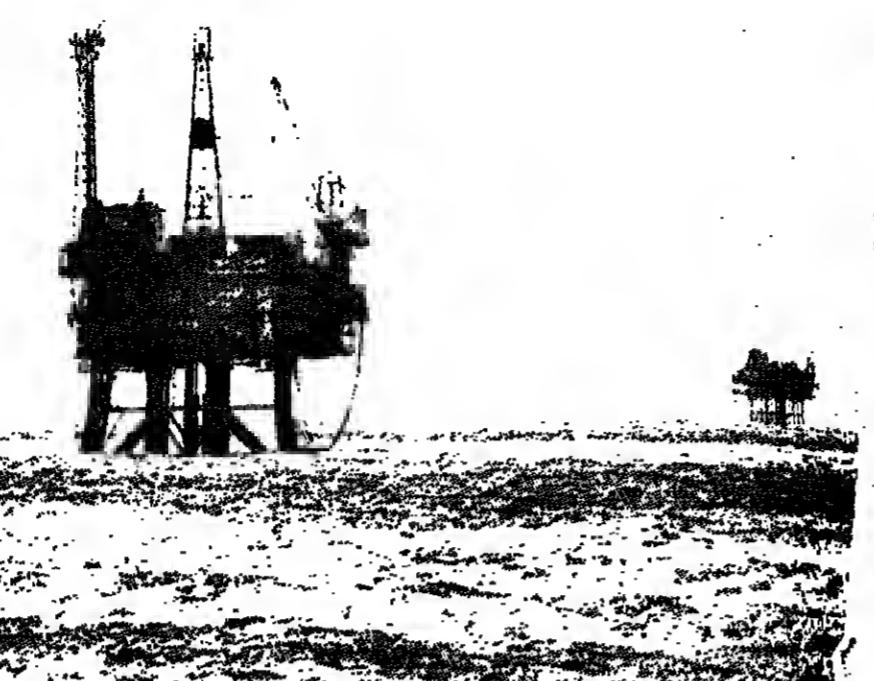
Yet Britain must produce more in order to export more and thus to reduce its borrowings from abroad. Mr. Callaghan emphasizes that this must be a priority target for the British. His Conservative opponent, Margaret Thatcher, spiritedly argues that the government itself, by its failure to cut public spending and by its almost punitive taxation rates, drastically reduces incentives to private sector manufacturers to increase the production that the country so urgently needs.

Meanwhile, the latest fall in the value of the pound, to about \$1.65, will increase food and raw-material prices and will make it almost certain that the inflation rate, still in double digits, rises another two to three points.

Looking toward the sea

But Britain is an island that has ever looked to the sea for its sustenance. And in modern times the storm-tossed North Sea is providing its best hope of getting the breathing space it needs to set its economy marching forward once more.

The country currently consumes about 1.8 billion barrels of oil a day. British Petroleum's Forties Field provides about 310,000 barrels of this — about two-thirds the output of the North Sea.



British Petroleum's Forties Field, North Sea

By R. Norman Matheny, Jr.

From a somber setting... oil to cheer hard-pressed Brits

According to Mr. Steel, whereas British Petroleum had hoped to step up the rate in the oil field is a considerable achievement.

Brings forward by perhaps a year Britain's attainment of energy self-sufficiency (now expected to be around 1980). It also fields shortly to come on stream the Forties experience, the target now reached even more rapidly.

And if, as the oil-producing countries threaten, prices are raised again this year, savings for Britain's economy will be greater.

Whatever happened to Washington's missing \$15 billion

By Richard L. Stroul
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
There is \$15 billion missing in Washington and it could cost President Ford his election because of its effect on the economy.

The \$15 billion is the difference between what the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) thought the United States government would spend between April and September this year, inclusive, and what it actually spent.

What is holding up the recovery? economists ask. "It's a pause, not a recession," says Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

"It's not a pause that refreshes," grimly retorts Arthur Okun of the Brookings Institution, one of the leaders of the Democratic liberal economic school that has battled President Ford's conservative economic team almost foot by foot ever since he took office.

Mr. Okun, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, called it the biggest mistake since Vietnam: military spending was underestimated by \$10 billion in 1966, which launched inflation.

That there is a pause nobody can doubt. And it comes at an embarrassing time for Mr. Ford in his re-election fight. The

stock market has hit an air pocket and the Dow Jones Industrial average at midweek was around 950, a loss of about 65 points since Sept. 21.

Bulge failed to appear

The so-called "\$15 billion mystery" came to the attention of careful watchmen at OMB, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Pentagon (where lack of spending accounts for half the shortfall) some weeks back but it was explained away.

Normally a bulge in spending comes before the end of the fiscal year, which has just been changed from June 1 to Oct. 1. "Wait a while," said confident observers, when no June bulge appeared. "Contracts will be let later this autumn."

It didn't happen.

Totting up figures in big offices by electronic calculators, placed government clerks rubbed their eyes: The United States Government, which spends more than any other single instrument in the country and which is the gyroscope of the economy, had spent \$9 billion less than it was booked for in the second quarter of 1976, and \$9 billion less in the third quarter.

Was the missing \$15 billion, plus the "multiplier effect" (if the government spends \$1, \$3 to \$5 are normally spent by private sources in an outgoing ripple) slowing the economy at a critical business and political period?

Unemployment at 7.8 percent is the same as in January;

Planning a New Cairo

Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Cairo
The first thrill for visitors to Cairo is looking across the Nile from the heart of downtown to count the Pyramids in the haze distance. There is a plan about that may change this.

Not that anybody is going to move the Pyramids.

But if the local administration minister's current feasibility study is ever finalized, old Cairo will change — for tourism as well as for those who live there. In fact, the present inhabitants probably won't live there.

A "New Cairo" will be built 10 miles northeast in the now-sparse Egyptian desert.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's midday Interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = confidential rate.

U.S.	British	French	German	Italian	Swiss
Dollar	Pound	Franc	Mark	Liira	Franc
1,0520	.6661	2,003	.3905	.026588	.4078
London	1,0621	2,071	.3921	.02715	.4162
Frankfurt	2,4162	4,034	2,044	.4801	.9339
Paris	4,9325	8,241	2,044	1,950	1,132
Amsterdam	2,5500	4,220	1,043	.5127	.2036
Brussels	37.07	61.30	15.243	7.505	14.638
Zurich	2,3520	4,021	1,004	.4911	.9578

The following are U.S. dollar values: Argentina peso, .0072 (or Australian dollar, 1.2620; Danish krone, 1.6950; Belgian lire, .001162; Japanese yen, .003418; New Zealand dollar, .8715; South African rand, 1.1620).

Source: First National Bank of Boston

READ & RESPOND to Monitor ads

How a small New England company of principals met the need of a major European manufacturer

Read this and other examples in our complimentary brochure, *A Company of Principals*. Just write on your company letterhead to Hoagland, MacLachlan & Co., Inc., 8 Grove Street, Wellesley, Mass. 02181.

Source: First National Bank of Boston

Hoagland, MacLachlan & Co., Inc.

Industrial Marketing Consultants
RESEARCH • PLANNING • FORECASTING

Electronics: the revolution is coming

By Charles E. Dale
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

till the 1980. Yet automotive engineers are working on them and someday they will help to eliminate — or at least reduce — the common road smashup.

It's one more electronic device which is moving closer to the road, such things as total electronic control of all engine functions and improved driving devices to get the drunk driver off the road.

Ford Motor Company, for example, plans to introduce within the next two years a telesync radar brakes which respond instantly to any barrier in the pathway ahead. Normally, Car B must have impacted the rear end of Car A, a major driver of road smashups.

Car B is equipped with automatic radar brakes which respond instantly to any barrier in the pathway ahead. Normally, Car B must have impacted the rear end of Car A, a major driver of road smashups.

But don't go shopping for radar brakes just yet. They are not likely to be on the options list

additional power," explains Lee A. Larson, Ford president.

Heart of the system is an electronic control module which makes use of currently available solid-state components that have proven themselves able to function well in an automotive engine environment.

By 1980, predicts Trevor O. Jones, head of the General Motors Proving Grounds in Milford, Michigan, electronics will represent about 10 percent of the total cost of a car.

A Ford spokesman says the company isn't "too hot" on radar brakes. "We've tried them and they don't have enough sensitivity. You can't see through around, over, and judge the car in the car's trunk or beneath its rear seat."

Still, at some point they'll be as much of a standard item on cars as tires and a steering wheel.

Within three or four years the motorist may not recognize the dashboard of a new-model car. Instead of a clutter of electro-mechanical dials and gauges in front of the motorist, he may instead see a single solid-state panel which will provide a clearer, less-cluttered display of road speed and engine conditions.

Looking ahead, Mr. Jones predicts a whole new generation of digital electronic-management systems for cars by the early 1980s. These systems will integrate current electronic fuel injection and spark-ignition systems, which still require extensive research and development, are improved driver detectors and automatic radar brakes.

Automobiles already have a lot of electronics gear in them which the motorist never recognizes. Aside from the entertainment systems in cars, there are such other items as automatic temperature control, cruise control, interval-selector windshield wipers, and anti-skid brakes for trucks.

At some point, as such items add up, plus engine controls, the industry will go all-out to a central computer.

Big-volume applications of electronic gear are due by 1979 and 1980.

motoring

An electronic central-computer system will route last and will provide a totally integrated electronic system such as GM's ALP-5, now in the testing stage.

Taking a less optimistic view, however, is Dr. Karsten Eilers of Volkswagen who asserts that a combination of cost and other factors makes it unlikely that automotive electronic components can be centralized into single, middle-of-the-car packages any time in the foreseeable future.

Instead, says the West German engineer, the electronic components may be gathered into three principal areas — one near the driver, another in the engine compartment, and a third in the car's trunk or beneath its rear seat.

"In other words," he reports, "the question of a favorable location in the vehicle is not merely one of costs and materials, but also one of reliability." It would mean, for example, the redesigning of the entire circuitry of the present day motor vehicle.

"The resulting cost," he adds, "would tell severely against the centralized-equipment concept."

Still, out of all the new electronics devices now under investigation, the closest to introduction are multiplex-wiring systems and digital displays. The two longer-range systems, which still require extensive research and development, are improved driver detectors and automatic radar brakes.

"Electronics," he predicts, "will advance through four stages over the next few years." The first stage involves the improvement of existing electronics systems in cars, such as cruise control, voltage regulators, and ignition systems.

The industry now is moving into the second stage — engine control itself. The third stage involves automatic radar brakes and drunk-driving detectors.

Corrosion: the battery battle

By Walter W. Watt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

1. You may have to wipe the battery to see the markings.

• Remove clamps from the posts (negative first). If you have self-locking clamps, a pair of pliers will be needed. A wrench is needed if you have nut-and-bolt-type clamps. The latter will be more difficult to remove if heavy corrosion is present; use a screwdriver to spread the clamp apart, then wiggle it off the post.

• Make a fizzing solution of baking soda and water; pour some on the battery and clamps, or soak the clamps in a separate solution. Using the stiff brush, scrub the battery from top to bottom, paying close attention to getting the posts as clean as possible. Try to avoid hitting the battery as battery fluid could leak through the vent holes and the covering tape.

• Remove the vent caps on the battery and wait a few minutes for the acid fumes to dissipate. Also, check to see if the battery fluid is up to the splitting level. Replace the caps and cover the exposed vent holes with tape.

• Locate the battery posts and clamps (either mounted on top or on the sides of the battery). The posts protrude from the battery and are surrounded by clamps with long cables. Each post is labeled positive (+) or negative (-).

• Replace the clamps (positive first), making sure you replace the correct clamp on the correct post. Tighten the clamps so they won't move under reasonably hard pressure.

• Put a light coat of petroleum jelly on the clamps and posts to prevent future corrosion.

• Replace the clamps (positive first), making sure you replace the correct clamp on the correct post. Tighten the clamps so they won't move under reasonably hard pressure.

A muffler won't keep a car warm

By Charles E. Dale
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

ican car; for a VW beetle, it's about \$65 in a VW parts shop and around \$65 at a franchised muffler shop.

Brush off any leaves or trash which might have collected between the grille of your car and the radiator. The radiator needs the free flow of air in order to do its job of cooling the engine.

• Rotate the tires — and be sure to check the pressure when the tires are cool. Your own gauge is probably more accurate than the service-station gauge, anyhow. Check for unusual wear.

• Check the brakes to make sure you have proper pedal travel and the brakes are not soft or mushy.

• Is the exhaust system going to stand up to the winter months ahead? If the muffler is about to collapse, or the tailpipe is hanging by a thread or has a pinhole in it, replace them. Cost may run up to \$150 for a standard Amor-

Please address your request to:

Reprints
The Christian Science Monitor
P.O. Box 527, Back Bay Station
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02117

Payment must accompany order.
I enclose check/money order
for \$_____ payable to:
The Christian Science Monitor.
(If necessary, school systems
may be billed for orders of
\$5.00 or more.) Outside U.S.A.,
please use current local
exchange rate.

Bulk prices are available on request.

Name (please print):

Street:

City

travel

S. Africa's Drakensberg Mountains:

The Bushmen are gone but eagles and eland remain

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

If you've seen it, you've seen it. The Drakensberg, doubtless been man's lonely pet, grandchild, strength, and much bravery who helps her.

It is a domain by the mountain, with the comes one of the picture whose of meaningfulness.

Miss Truman surprise, how

delighted star

treasures. She is

performers do

down, their pri

wards care

"I never d

Trueheart en

between In

leagues who

restaurant,

the sense of

do awfully

business of

..."

A couple edging close

She played

ately called

Yust, which

at the Com

went wron

know what

tributed be

Its whereaf

Trueheart's

Sheen t

speaking i

of shootin

her suppo

actress,

older peo

be a elas

such as

opportu

"It get

continued

limited

my the

them.

couldn't

that kir

It is

energy the

T. Oats,

"You

one-in

in a

I had

make

a re

T. mal

factu

F

Sat

Ju

Ja

home/children

Morning rush:
learning time

By Marian R. Carlson

When our son David started kindergarten, he always had to rush to be ready in time no matter how early he got up. The rush turned into a hassle and then almost an inquisition: "Why isn't your hair combed? Why didn't you make your bed?" etc.

After several weeks of this unhappy morning routine, I stopped to analyze how

Parent and child

we could improve. It didn't take long to realize that I was expecting a five-year-old to be accountable for a demanding schedule that he was not yet accustomed to.

I had wanted to teach him the importance of being on time, but I hadn't taken enough practical steps to help him learn. Certainly five-year-olds know how to do things for themselves, but these activities, when compressed into a shorter space of time, require more thought and skill. We talked about this problem as a family and came up with several ideas that not only solved the morning rush, but turned it into a learning experience.

A check list, posted on David's closet door, encouraged his independence. Its five steps included:

- Get dressed.
- Comb hair.
- Make bed.
- Eat breakfast.
- Smile.

Each step was accompanied with an illustration of the activity. He could follow each step on the list independently and at the same time learn to read new words. We also made a "clock" from pressed wood, cardboard, and adhesive numbers. The clock was set for departure time and placed next to the kitchen clock. We could easily compare the two clocks while eating breakfast and calculate how many minutes were left until school. This activity sparked a continued interest in telling time.

MONITOR
RECIPEFish for a
light dish

Rolled and Baked Lemon Sole

Butter

Bread crumbs

4 ounces melted butter

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon ground white pepper

1-2 tablespoons lemon juice

2-3 whole lemon slices

1/2 cup soft cream or milk

1/2 cup bread crumbs

Finely chopped parsley

Butter an ovenproof 9-by-13-inch baking dish. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and set aside.

In a small bowl mix melted butter, salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Dip fish slices in this mixture, roll and flatten with rolling pin.

Set the rolls aside by side into the prepared baking dish, sprinkle with sour cream or milk, bread crumbs, and chopped parsley. Bake in a preheated oven at 375 degrees F. for about 15 to 20 minutes or until top is slightly browned.

Remove toothpicks and serve piping hot.

Footprints of young explorers

Pre-teens around the world are invited to send in their explorations on any subjects they choose. They can be poems, very short stories, drawings, or favorite hobbies. Those items we don't have room for will be returned. Send to Children's Page, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

Life as a Periwinkle

Life as a Periwinkle
is rather dull.

For the tide is out twice a day.

You have to hide.

It's very hard to find a place.

So I usually hide in some seaweed.

For there I can eat.

My favorite meal.

I come out of my shell

Whenever I like.

And I go back in.

Whenever I please,

Closing my door behind me.

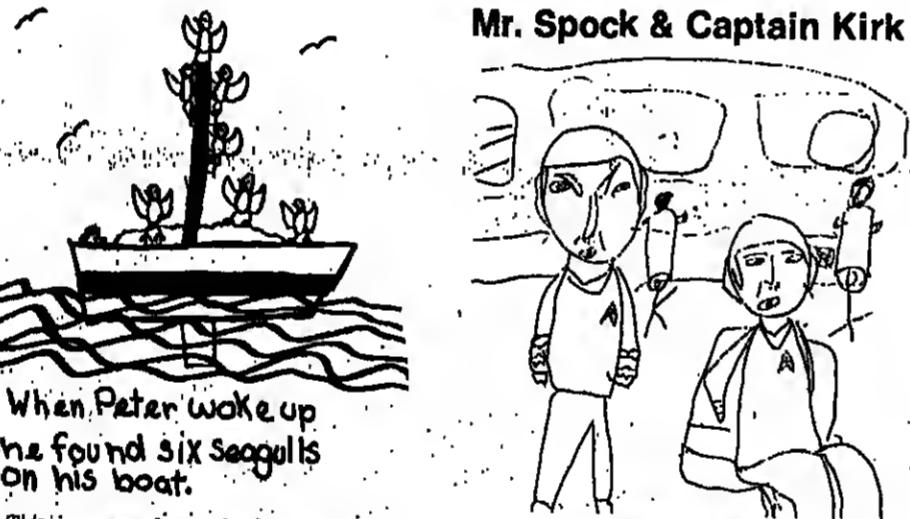
Lina Cromwell, 11
Gloucester, England

The day I went to Mars

One day in the field I found a rocket. I got inside. The door shut, and the rocket took off. I didn't know where we were going. Later on I wanted some food; I was hungry. I found a label marked in big letters LUNCH. I opened up the box and found bread, milk, potato chips, and salami. I made myself a big lunch and ate. Just then we landed. I got out and saw a sign labeled MARS. I took a step down and a Mars car hit me. The car came back and the driver was red, white, and blue. I was so scared I jumped into the rocket, blasted off, almost fell out, ate dinner and landed in the field and got hit by an earth bicycle. Then I ran home.

Marlin West, 8
Washington, Michigan

Mr. Spock & Captain Kirk



When Peter woke up
he found six seagulls
on his boat.

This is a page from a book called "Peter and His Journey" which was written, illustrated, and bound by Ricky Zeiger of Corona del Mar, California.

God's world

God made this world for you and me.

I love this world as far as I see.

He made all the beauty to be.

He created it all - flower after flower

and tree after tree.

God made this world I'm so glad.

He made it good not bad.

I'm so happy it's this way - not sad.

I'm glad!

Diane Walker, 12

Winter Park, Florida

All things free

Wilderness is my place,
The place of my happiness,
My joy, my endless love,
The love of all things free.The joy of life is no joy,
Without the joy of freedom,
Freedom of the mind and speech,
and the love of all things free.The colors of the rainbow,
The droplets of the rain,
All are pieces of this world,
A world in which there's love
for all things free.Karen Jr., 10
Naadham, Massachusetts

At the top of a mountain

Francisco M. Freire
Lisbon, Portugal

Killer whale fin 2 with radio transmitter

Keeping track of whales as they roam the seven seas - satellites may listen for far-flung beeps

education/science

Animals
at school

By Ward Morhouse III

Zoobilees are going to U.S. schools - taking bears, wolves, rabbits, terrets, ducks, and skunks to elementary classes, where children can meet the creatures close up instead of behind bars.

Zoos and even some circuses are busing animals to schools to help erase some of the many misconceptions about wild animals that crop up from movies and books.

Children are being taught, for instance, that the baby black bear can bite as hard as a Great Dane and that in the wild there is really no "big bad wolf" or little good wolf.

"It's not a matter of being good or bad in the animal world," says John Beechen of the Idaho Fish and Game Department. "That's what is now being presented to kids - that wolves, for instance, are neither good nor bad; wolves are wolves. They eat deer, but they eat deer to live."

Mr. Beechen says the Boise, Idaho, city zoo last spring took a little black bear to school to emphasize the fact that they are wild animals and not to be picked up in the wild."

Wolf to school

The Beechans have raised a wolf since he was 10 days old, and he will go to school this fall as part of the Boise Zoo children's program.

In New York, the Bronx Zoo's "outreach program" sends wild animals to day care centers, nursing homes, and the Institute for the Blind, as well as schools. "But we do not take out many of the exotic species," says Wayne King, Bronx Zoo animal manager. Richard Letta, director of the Bronx's children's zoo, says the outreach program is aimed at children who cannot get to the zoo. Recently this program has been expanded to include weekend trips.

.

For instance, the gray whale has been intensively studied. "We have a fair idea of their numbers," reports Dr. Hoffman, "but we know little about their orbital migration routes, or their breeding habits." Radio-tagging some of these whales and tracking them by satellite could supply this information. It also could reveal more details about the social life of these elusive creatures.

.

It is only in the last year or so that scientists have determined that killer whales, which some have begun calling Orcas, roam in stable "pods." These pods consist of four adult members, both males and females, and an assortment of younger animals.

.

Conclusions confirmed

This was the conclusion of research by Michael Bigg of the Canadian Fisheries Service in British Columbia. It has been confirmed by an independent study done by Ken Balcomb of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service in Seattle.

"The social behavior of killer whales is extremely interesting," says Dale Rice, a U.S. Fisheries Service whale expert. Both adult males and females appear to be permanent members of a pod, which is unique in the whale world, he says.

According to Dr. Erickson, the small radio pack was designed by engineers at the University of Minnesota, who have done similar work with other animals. The pack was attached to the dorsal fin of two animals with surgical pins.

Last spring, the work was part of a major controversy. The whales he tagged were from a pod captured by Sea World, a large aquarium operator. The capture, which took place in lower Puget Sound, caused a storm of controversy in western Washington state. As a result, it appears that no more killer whales will be captured in this area, says Dr. Hoffman.

.

Circus bears

Two circus bears, 21-month-old Chole, a Eurasian brown bear, and four-month-old Ruby, an American black bear, are going to schools in the cities to give children a better understanding of America's vanishing wilderness.

Boston's Franklin Park Zoo has a zoobilee.

.

Daycroft

NOT FOR THOSE WHO DON'T CARE

If you think all schools are the same, discover Daycroft. Small classes. Challenging assignments. Individualized instruction. Complete athletic program. Cultural and social activities. Meaningful relationships. All in an environment that helps you apply Christian Science daily to bring out who you are and what you can do.

For further information, write or call:

F. Lowell Curls, Jr., Headmaster

Daycroft

French/German

Editorial

Israël et la campagne présidentielle aux Etats-Unis

If you've seen it, you've doubtless been more fully prepared to understand the story. It is a demand to be made with the comes one of it possible to make.

Mis. Truman surprised, howe uninvited star a stress has her cales. She is performers w/ don, their perfents the base working rare.

"I never d' Trieman en between in- leagues who restaurant. the sens of a awfuly business of star..."

A couple edged close. She played edy called: Yust, which at the Cam went wron know what tributed be whereof of Cannes, Truem's Since ti speaking r/ of shoul her suppo actress, older peo be a sta such as opportun.

"It got continu limited my the them. I could' that kdr

It is energy the T. Oats, a winking "You one-in in o and p/ t has meek a ro

Tr mat face

F Su

Ja

g

Israël reçoit des deux camps la part la meilleure dans la campagne électorale américaine — et son succès doute se montrera satisfait de ce processus. Le candidat démocrate Jimmy Carter a ouvertement fait une croisade pour son soutien solide envers Israël et contre la prétendue « déviation » de l'administration de son engagement envers Israël. Il parle à peine des Arabes, sauf pour donner un avertissement contre un nouvel embargo du pétrole. Le président Ford, pour sa part, vient tout juste de lever l'interdit sur la vente de certains équipements de missiles hautement sophistiqués que les Israéliens désiraient posséder, et d'accepter d'activer la liaison d'autre armement.

Malgré les démentis contraires de Ron Nesson, il y a peu de doute que la politique a pesé lourdement sur la décision du président. Avec M. Carter faisant si ouvertement le jeu de la communauté juive, M. Ford espère évidemment marquer lui-même des points auprès des électeurs pro-israéliens en leur prouvant son propre engagement envers Israël. Une telle tactique n'est

pas inhabituelle au point culminant d'une campagne politique. Ainsi que beaucoup s'en souviendront, Lyndon Johnson annonce, à la veille des élections de 1968, qu'il vendrait des avions Phantoms à Israël et Richard Nixon promit deux escadrilles supplémentaires de Phantoms à Israël juste avant les élections de 1972. Cette fois-ci les Israéliens virent eux-mêmes l'occasion qui se présentait à eux et ils renoncent leur demande d'armements modernes.

Les électeurs américains prendront tout cette politisation sans trop de peine. Mais ce qui nous inquiète c'est qu'il y ait tellement de déformations autour de la question israélo-arabe dans la campagne. M. Carter fait peu pour éduquer le public en traitant la question de façon simpliste, ainsi qu'il le fait. Il est difficile de savoir s'il ait vraiment tendance à être plus en sympathie avec Israël qu'avec les Etats arabes s'il était élu. Mais deux points peuvent être soulignés. Primo, Washington n'a pas réduit son soutien à Israël et, en fait, continue à être un fournisseur concourent que les Israéliens peuvent exercer assez de pression sur

fort militairement.

Secondo, un grand effort a été nécessaire de la part de ceux qui font la politique aux U.S.A. pour faire vivre le gouvernement et le public américain afin qu'ils acceptent la sagesse d'une politique plus équilibrée dans le Moyen-Orient. Cette politique a bien servi l'intérêt national. Elle n'a rendu possible le rétablissement de l'influence américaine dans le monde arabe duquel dépend l'économie des U.S.A. et elle l'a conduite à un niveau de progrès diplomatique vers un règlement du conflit israélo-arabe.

Donner à entendre, comme M. Carter le fait, que les Etats-Unis ont trop fait pencher le balance et ont mis en danger Israël, c'est revenir à la politique peu perspicace et inefficace qui a régné avant la guerre d'octobre 1973. Il est certain que les Israéliens eux-mêmes perçoivent qu'une influence américaine accrue auprès des Arabes est en elle-même une garantie de leur sécurité tout autant que les Arabes sont convaincus que seuls les Etats-Unis peuvent exercer assez de pression sur

Israël pour en tirer des concessions. Si M. Carter était élu, sans quelques réalités brutales, l'une est: Arbes (qui dit qu'il mettrera en vigueur si un autre embargo du pétrole était déclaré) n'est pas susceptible de fonctionner: ils traitraient tout simplement pour leurs importations. En tout cas, cela ne fait aucun sens de brandir des menaces contre des Etats qui l'Arabie saoudite, qui malentendent près de 85% des importations de pétrole des U.S.A., tel que les Saoudiens sont tout intéressés que les Etats-Unis à développer des relations économiques et à les Etats-Unis à élaborer un programme d'énergie détaillé et complet. Cela signifie que l'Amérique devrait le faire.

En résumé, il y a plus d'intérêt à ce sujet. Le programme peut être bénéfique si la discussion entre les deux parties peut être ouverte et plus réfléchie, mais cela implique un sens de tristesse ou de désespoir.

La Science Chrétienne offre une solution radicale — radicale dans le sens où elle représente une différence considérable comparée à un point de vue par trop général. Mais c'est une différence pleinement justifiée par la Ecriture et qui peut apporter un sentiment de paix et de joie dans notre vie.

Cette solution exige que nous acceptions l'enseignement biblique selon lequel l'homme est créé à l'image de Dieu. Mais cette vérité concernant la véritable identité de l'homme reste largement oubliée, perdue ou submergée dans l'illusion matérielle que l'homme est un mortel dont la vie commence dans un embryon et se termine dans la tombe.

Qui que soit le nombre de nos années d'après le calcul matériel, nous pouvons toujours obéir au commandement d'Esau: « Cessez de vous confier en l'homme, dans les narines duquel il n'y a qu'un souffle : car de quelle valeur est-il ? » Ce n'est pas là l'homme, notre être véritable — cet objet appelé un corps matériel ! Il ne saurait être l'image de Dieu, ou alors Dieu doit être matériel. Mais Dieu est l'Esprit divin, non la matière ; et l'homme est spirituel — non matériel ou physique.

Alors qu'est-ce qui passe par ces phases d'existence de l'enfance et de la jeunesse à l'âge mûr et à la vieillesse ? Si ce n'est pas l'homme, si ce n'est pas mon identité réelle ou la vôtre, qu'est-ce donc ?

Kurtz, auf diese Frage wurde Hitze aufgewandt als Licht gew. Es wäre von größerem Nutzen, Offenlichkeit, wenn weniger getrieben und die Interessen Anderer in Nahen Osten unaufdringlich und porträtiert.

Leitartikel

Israel und der US-Wahlkampf

Aus dem amerikanischen Wahlkampf geht Israël zweifellos als der lachende Kandidat hervor! Der demokratische Kandidat Jimmy Carter hat es nicht ganz klar zur Aufgabe gemacht; seine starke Unterstützung Israels hervorzuheben und die Regierung wegen ihrer angeblichen „Vernachlässigung“ ihrer Verpflichtung gegenüber Israel anzuprangern. Er erwähnt nur dann die Araber, wenn er vor einem weiteren Ölembargo warnt. Präsident Ford seinerseits hat aueben das Aufzuhörverbot für einige hochentwickelte Raketenwurfsysteme aufgehoben, an denen die Israëli Interessiert waren, und sich auch bereit erklärt, die Lieferung anderer Waffen zu beschleunigen.

Entgegen Ron Nasons Erklärung bestehen kaum Zweifel, daß politische Erwägungen den Entschluß des Präsidenten sehr beeinflußt haben. Carter bemüht sich so offensichtlich um die Gunst der jüdischen Bevölkerung, und Ford hofft aindauft Punkte von den pro-israelischen Wählern für sich selbst zu gewinnen, indem er sein altes Engagement in der Israel-Frage hervorhebt. Solche Kriegssätz auf dem Höhepunkt

einer politischen Kampagne ist nicht ungewöhnlich. Wie sich viele entsinnen werden, gab Lyndon Johnson 1968 am Vortag der Wahlen bekannt, seine starke Unterstützung Israels hervorzuheben und die Regierung wegen ihrer angeblichen „Vernachlässigung“ ihrer Verpflichtung gegenüber Israel anzuprangern. Er erwähnt nur dann die Araber, wenn er vor einem weiteren Ölembargo warnt. Präsident Ford seinerseits hat aueben das Aufzuhörverbot für einige hochentwickelte Raketenwurfsysteme aufgehoben, an denen die Israëli Interessiert waren, und sich auch bereit erklärt, die Lieferung anderer Waffen zu beschleunigen.

Die amerikanischen Wähler werden alle die politischen Machenschaften verkratzen. Was uns jedoch bedenklich stimmt, ist die Tatsache, daß die Araber-Israel-Frage im Wahlkampf so sehr entsteckt wird. Carter tritt wahl zur Aufklärung der Öffentlichkeit bei, wenn er die Frage so generell behandelt, wie er es bis jetzt getan hat. Ob er Israel mehr gewogen wird, als den arabischen Staaten, sollte er gewißt werden, ist schwer zu sagen. Aber wir wollen auf zwei Punkte hinweisen. Erstens: Washington hat seine Unterstützung Israels nicht gekürzt, ja, es versorgt Israel weiterhin großzügig; Israel ist militärisch noch nie stärker gewesen.

Wie Carter darauf anzuspielen, daß die Vereinigten Staaten zu weit gegangen seien und Israel in Gefahr gebracht hätten, würde eine Rückkehr zu der kurzsichtigen, erfolglosen Politik bedeuten, die vor dem Oktoberkrieg von 1973 verfolgt wurde. Sicherlich werden auch die Israelis erkennen, daß ein größerer amerikanischer Einfluß auf die Araber an sich schon eine Garantie für ihre eigene Sicherheit ist, ebenso wie sich die Araber bewußt sind, daß allein die USA genügend Druck auf die Israëli austüben können, um Zugeständnisse von ihnen zu erlangen.

Zweitens: Es hat die amerikanischen Politiker große Mühe gekostet, die Regerung und die amerikanische Öffentlichkeit dazu zu bewegen, die Weisheit aliner unparteiischen Haltung in der Nato-Frage zu akzeptieren. Diese Linie ist den Interessen des Landes förderlich gewesen. Durch sie konnte die amerikanische Einfluß in der nördlichen Welt wiederhergestellt werden, von der die amerikanische Wirtschaft abhängt, und sie hat zu gewissen diplomatischen Erfolgen in der Beliegung des arabisch-israelischen Konflikts geführt.

Wie Carter darauf anzuspielen, daß die Vereinigten Staaten zu weit gegangen seien und Israel in Gefahr gebracht hätten, würde eine Rückkehr zu der kurzsichtigen, erfolglosen Politik bedeuten, die vor dem Oktoberkrieg von 1973 verfolgt wurde. Sicherlich werden auch die Israelis erkennen, daß ein größerer amerikanischer Einfluß auf die Araber an sich schon eine Garantie für ihre eigene Sicherheit ist, ebenso wie sich die Araber bewußt sind, daß allein die USA genügend Druck auf die Israëli austüben können, um Zugeständnisse von ihnen zu erlangen.

Wie Carter darauf anzuspielen, daß die Vereinigten Staaten zu weit gegangen seien und Israel in Gefahr gebracht hätten, würde eine Rückkehr zu der kurzsichtigen, erfolglosen Politik bedeuten, die vor dem Oktoberkrieg von 1973 verfolgt wurde. Sicherlich werden auch die Israelis erkennen, daß ein größerer amerikanischer Einfluß auf die Araber an sich schon eine Garantie für ihre eigene Sicherheit ist, ebenso wie sich die Araber bewußt sind, daß allein die USA genügend Druck auf die Israëli austüben können, um Zugeständnisse von ihnen zu erlangen.

Wie Carter darauf anzuspielen, daß die Vereinigten Staaten zu weit gegangen seien und Israel in Gefahr gebracht hätten, würde eine Rückkehr zu der kurzsichtigen, erfolglosen Politik bedeuten, die vor dem Oktoberkrieg von 1973 verfolgt wurde. Sicherlich werden auch die Israelis erkennen, daß ein größerer amerikanischer Einfluß auf die Araber an sich schon eine Garantie für ihre eigene Sicherheit ist, ebenso wie sich die Araber bewußt sind, daß allein die USA genügend Druck auf die Israëli austüben können, um Zugeständnisse von ihnen zu erlangen.

Wie Carter darauf anzuspielen, daß die Vereinigten Staaten zu weit gegangen seien und Israel in Gefahr gebracht hätten, würde eine Rückkehr zu der kurzsichtigen, erfolglosen Politik bedeuten, die vor dem Oktoberkrieg von 1973 verfolgt wurde. Sicherlich werden auch die Israelis erkennen, daß ein größerer amerikanischer Einfluß auf die Araber an sich schon eine Garantie für ihre eigene Sicherheit ist, ebenso wie sich die Araber bewußt sind, daß allein die USA genügend Druck auf die Israëli austüben können, um Zugeständnisse von ihnen zu erlangen.

Wie Carter darauf anzuspielen, daß die Vereinigten Staaten zu weit gegangen seien und Israel in Gefahr gebracht hätten, würde eine Rückkehr zu der kurzsichtigen, erfolglosen Politik bedeuten, die vor dem Oktoberkrieg von 1973 verfolgt wurde. Sicherlich werden auch die Israelis erkennen, daß ein größerer amerikanischer Einfluß auf die Araber an sich schon eine Garantie für ihre eigene Sicherheit ist, ebenso wie sich die Araber bewußt sind, daß allein die USA genügend Druck auf die Israëli austüben können, um Zugeständnisse von ihnen zu erlangen.

Editorial

Israel and the U.S. campaign

Israel is getting the best of both worlds in the American election campaign — and no doubt smiling in the process. Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter has fairly made a crusade of his strong support for Israel and of the administration's alleged "deviation" from a commitment to Israel. He scarcely mentions the Arabs, except to warn against another oil embargo. President Ford, for his part, has just lifted the ban on the sale of some highly sophisticated missile equipment the Israelis have wanted and agreed to accept in the delivery of other weapons.

Ron Nesson's denial to the contrary, there is little question that politics weighed heavily in the President's decision. With Mr. Carter playing so conspicuously to the Jewish community, Mr. Ford clearly hopes to score points with pro-Israel voters by proving his own commitment to Israel. Such a play is not unusual in the highly charged political campaign

Second, it has taken great efforts on the part of U.S. policymakers to swing the government and the American public around to accepting the wisdom of a more evenhanded approach in the Middle East. That policy has served the national interest well. It has made it possible to restore American influence in the Arab world, in which the U.S. depends, and it has led to a degree of diplomatic progress toward a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

An American voter will take all the political strife. But what concerns us is that there should be so much distortion surrounding the Arab-Israel question in the campaign. Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

Mr. Carter does, however, attempt to educate the public by treating the issue simplistically as he has. Whether he actually succeeds in his efforts is anyone's guess. In this instance, the Israelis themselves saw their opportunity and renewed their appeal for modern weapons.

French/German

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Jamais trop âgé

Même pendant les tout premiers jours de la vie humaine, le phénomène matériel de l'âge commence à s'imposer à nous. Nous devons tout à coup venir pour continuer à être portés dans les bras de nos parents ou pour être transportés dans une voiture d'enfants et il nous faut donc entreprendre la lâche laborieuse d'apprendre à marcher. Puis après cette victoire, nous trouvons que nous sommes trop âgés pour rester à la maison tout le temps et nous devons faire l'ajustement gigantesque qui consiste à nous rendre à l'école tous seuls pour y apprendre ce qu'il ne semblait pas nécessaire d'apprendre auparavant. Nous sommes donc forcés d'abandonner les anciennes étapes et d'en accéder de nouvelles.

Ainsi longtemps que nous croyons être dans le corps mortel que nous percevons comme faisant partie de la scène humaine, cette abondance de vie nous sera défaut. Mais il n'est pas nécessaire qu'elle nous fasse défaut, pas au instant ! Nous pouvons plus facilement exprimer notre nature vivante en tant qu'enfant de Dieu qui vit parce que Dieu vit et qui joint pleinement du fait d'être ce que Dieu l'a fait — Sa ressemblance multiforme et pour toujours ! Et à mesure que nous en apprenons davantage au sujet de notre identité réelle comme reflet de Dieu et que nous relâchons davantage cette identité réelle, nous trouverons que les exigences plus grandes de l'existence journalière nous donnent toujours plus d'occasions de prouver que l'homme vit en Dieu et qu'il vit éternellement.

La Science Chrétienne offre une solution radicale — radicale dans le sens où elle représente une différence considérable comparée à un point de vue par trop général. Mais c'est une différence pleinement justifiée par la Ecriture et qui peut apporter un sentiment de paix et de joie dans notre vie.

Cette solution exige que nous acceptions l'enseignement biblique selon lequel l'homme est créé à l'image de Dieu. Mais cette vérité concernant la véritable identité de l'homme reste largement oubliée, perdue ou submergée dans l'illusion matérielle que l'homme est un mortel dont la vie commence dans un embryon et se termine dans la tombe.

Qui que soit le nombre de nos années d'après le calcul matériel, nous pouvons toujours obéir au commandement d'Esau: « Cessez de vous confier en l'homme, dans les narines duquel il n'y a qu'un souffle : car de quelle valeur est-il ? » Ce n'est pas là l'homme, notre être véritable — cet objet appelé un corps matériel ! Il ne saurait être l'image de Dieu, ou alors Dieu doit être matériel. Mais Dieu est l'Esprit divin, non la matière ; et l'homme est spirituel — non matériel ou physique.

Alors qu'est-ce qui passe par ces phases d'existence de l'enfance et de la jeunesse à l'âge mûr et à la vieillesse ? Si ce n'est pas l'homme, si ce n'est pas mon identité réelle ou la vôtre, qu'est-ce donc ?

Kurtz, auf diese Frage wurde Hitze aufgewandt als Licht gew. Es wäre von größerem Nutzen, Offenlichkeit, wenn weniger getrieben und die Interessen Anderer in Nahen Osten unaufdringlich und porträtiert.

arts/

At las

By

If you've seen it, 'The Devil's
doubtless been
man's feisty por-
grandma struggle
as much bravery
who tells her.

It is a demon
seizes it by the
mission with he
comes one of the
picture whose to
into meaningful

Miss Trueman
surprise, how
achieved star a
trees has her
cares. She is
performers who
don, their pr-
ents the base
warding care.

"I never do
Trueman con-
between in-
leagues who
restaurant,
the sense of
do awfully
business of
star...."

A couple
edged close
She played
city called
Yuma, which
in the Can-
went wrong
know what
tributed be-
its where-
of Cannes,
Trueman's
She's speak-
of shootin
her sup-
actress,
older peo-
be a ste-
such as
opportuni-

"It get
continue
limited.
my the
them. I
couldn't that
she
It is
energy
the T-
Oats, I
winkin
"You
one-m
in o
and g-
I he-
make
a ro-

Te
mat-
tice

OPINION AND...

Portugal: Mr. Ford's strange blunder

By Douglas L. Wheeler

President Ford stated in the recent TV debate:

"We have been successful in Portugal where a year ago it looked like there was a very great possibility that the Communists would take over in Portugal. It didn't happen. We have a democracy in Portugal today."

This statement is both inaccurate and misleading. Press reaction in Portugal was almost uniformly antagonistic. For leftist parties, President Ford's imprecise statement appeared to confirm their oft-repeated conspiracy theories about CIA intervention in Portugal. For the center and right parties, there was resentment and an affirmation that it was the Portuguese people who saved democracy in 1975.

In fact, the United States had relatively little to do with influencing the course of political struggle in Portugal during the crucial summer and fall of 1975. The major factors which aided the democratic forces in the parties, the armed forces, and the government, were: valiant leadership by politicians such as Socialist chief Mário Soares, a group of professional Army officers, masses of Portuguese people who feared a new tyranny of the left, and aid from major Western European states such as West Germany, Britain, and Sweden.

In monetary terms, American aid has been modest compared to that from Portugal's European allies and friends.

One of the most forceful stimulants behind the majority of Portuguese people, who gave 61.5 percent of their votes in the 1976 presidential election to General Soares, was the experience of radical leftist control during most of 1975.

Who was "successful" in Portugal in establishing a native democracy? One of the lessons of the period since the Portuguese revolution of April 25, 1974, is that if democracy has finally been entrenched it has been a difficult, costly struggle and that if it is to be won finally it will have to be done by the Portuguese.

Portugal's Second Republic is troubled by a host of problems which might make most non-Portuguese leaders and voters blanch: the most severe financial and economic problems in the West, a new refugee population from the former African colonies, an energy crisis, class conflict, and sustained and complex political conflicts.

Portugal has had a surge of politics: there were three free elections within 14 months, some 50 parties have appeared and a

complex multiparty system dominates the now assembly. Among voters there are differing views concerning what a democracy should be, the practice of political tolerance and compromise, Portugal's new role in the world, how much power Lisbon should share with the provinces and the Atlantic islands (Azores, Madeiras), what comprises social justice and the question of redistributing wealth in a poor nation.

If there are severe problems and if the Portuguese are not yet out of the woods where their crisis of democracy is concerned, there are positive aspects to ponder. The U.S. has increased its aid, and the Western European states have pledged a significant amount of help. The German Marshall Fund of the U.S. is supporting a high-level conference of economists this month in Portugal which will take a hard look at solutions. The economy is beginning to undergo a modest recovery and Portuguese abroad are resuming a more normal flow of emigrants' remittances.

The United States cannot, as if by magic, "produce" a democracy in Portugal. But it can, with careful and sensitive listening and planning, help Portugal to help itself. It can exhibit not paternalistic or condescending pity

Dr. Wheeler, author of the book "Portugal," is professor of modern African and Iberian history at the University of New Hampshire.

It's time to warm up your cool, America

By Melvin Maddocks

In Ingmar Bergman's phrase, "a winter's light."

2. The frontiersmen — surviving wild beasts and Indians (as in myth) by total cool. The frosty-blue, long-distance eye said it all. Next to his long rifle, boy was the frontiersman over his own best friend!

3. The Yankee — that walking pocket-calculator. Think of Benjamin Franklin, rating at the top of his moral echelon cool virtues like "Order," "Clenches," "Frugality."

4. The tycoon, otherwise known as Horatio Alger on ice. Money is certainly the coolest of virtues, and the fact that it has become for too many Americans the chief value should; Harry thinks, send a chill down the spine.

Even if one analyzes the historical correctives to these archetypes, one tends to find only a counter-coolness, Harry points out. Consider the presumably anti-puritan swinger — did any playboy in history ever so worship coolness? Or take the salvation-seekers of the '60s and '70s, reacquainting the frigid zones of materialism — for what? A whole variety of 20th-century philosophies whose promise is a coolness, an ultimate tranquillity often bordering, alas, on cosmic indifference.

5. Harry's simplified and selected history of American archetypes reads like this:

1. The father of all types of cool: the puritan. For the puritan, "grace under pressure" held an ironic double meaning. He may have had the light, but it was,

Leile H. Farber, a brilliant essayist on American

but sympathy and understanding of a complex situation in a very old nation.

There are specific ways in which America can be helpful in Portugal. There should be renewed efforts of U.S. businesses to do business in Portugal and to consider investment and business possibilities. There should be more American tourism to a country which is a unexplored and relatively undiscovered tourist bargain. The U.S. Government might consider increasing its aid programs in Portugal, especially in rural development.

If there are severe problems and if the Portuguese are not yet out of the woods where their crisis of democracy is concerned, there are positive aspects to ponder. The U.S. has increased its aid, and the Western European states have pledged a significant amount of help. The German Marshall Fund of the U.S. is supporting a high-level conference of economists this month in Portugal which will take a hard look at solutions. The economy is beginning to undergo a modest recovery and Portuguese abroad are resuming a more normal flow of emigrants' remittances.

The United States cannot, as if by magic, "produce" a democracy in Portugal. But it can, with careful and sensitive listening and planning, help Portugal to help itself. It can exhibit not paternalistic or condescending pity

Dr. Wheeler, author of the book "Portugal," is professor of modern African and Iberian history at the University of New Hampshire.

You've come a long way, Jimmy Carter

By Melvin Maddocks

In Ingmar Bergman's phrase, "a winter's light."

The aggressiveness and inner toughness of Carter, the presidential nominee and of Carter the debater did not come through at these sessions. Or, at least, few if any Washington reporters discerned these qualities. Instead, stories coming out of these morning get-togethers would usually concentrate on Carter's "easy, informal manner," and then say something about the way he spoke. One reporter wrote:

"A rather whimsical 'hey,' 'oh,' 'um' statement delivery," "easy, relaxed," "a brush or two of hair like a wig turned gray at the ears."

A homely face of a most attractive smile

looks like Eleanor Roosevelt.

An eccentric novelty — a nuclear engineer, peanut farmer, and a born-again Baptist.

Mr. Carter pricked the curiosity of us all. How could anyone be so naive as to think he could jump from being governor of a Deep South state into the White House? And how

else could he have been so naive as to think he could be elected president? The "new" Carter, a man who might well gain the nomination. That was last fall, when Carter appeared on the same platform at Ames, Iowa, with several other candidates, including Gerald Ford, Marvin Johnson, Bayh, and Sanford.

This was not too many weeks before Iowa had its first round of primaries in the process it used to select its state's choice for the Democratic nomination. The site of the "debate" was a gathering of some 100 Democratic rank and file. The Muslim, who had just questionnaires in the crowd, asked: (1) Who won the debate? (2) Who won the election?

Mr. Carter spoke briefly, and a number of people afterward said they had listened to every

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

One vote for a candidate with clay feet

The stature of America's two leading contenders for the presidency does not stem from growth during the campaign. Mr. Ford's grasp of the business of government seems in less than complete. Mr. Carter's concern for accuracy and consistency seems in leave something to be desired. They begin to emerge as what they are — ordinary men with ordinary limitations.

A number of American presidents seemed worse at the time of their election in the eyes of their contemporaries than either Mr. Ford or Mr. Carter seem in today's eyes. Abraham Lincoln was caricatured in Eastern newspapers as everything from a bumbling fool to an aptly named "Lincolin." The distrust of Mr. Carter among today's Eastern intellectuals is nothing compared to the distrust and contempt for Mr. Lincoln among their counterparts of 1860.

This discovery of the ordinariness of both candidates has led to a good deal of apathy among potential voters. A low turnout is being predicted for election day. One hears querulous remarks such as, why can't we get superior people to run for the presidency?

I would like to put in a word for ordinary people and make the incidental point that as presidential candidates go, Americans could do worse off, indeed they have been worse off than one in every ten in their past.

There have, of course, been outstanding American presidents.

The list of such presidents begins with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Others were of equally high stature but not always set off by times of crisis. Woodrow Wilson was president during World War I. Calvin Coolidge was president during a moment of high crisis he might conceivably have

emerged as a big man. We shall never know. He was President during dull times. As a result he is remembered primarily for his parsimonious ways.

The same Eastern intellectual establishment shuddered when it heard that Harry S. Truman had become President. When Adlai Stevenson ran for the presidency in 1952, Mr. Truman was widely regarded as a liability in the party. Mr. Stevenson disassociated himself in much as possible from Mr. Truman and the Truman record. He tried to dissuade Mr. Truman from joining the campaign on his behalf.

Harry Truman has become a hero to many Americans. Mr. Ford has patterned his campaign on Mr. Truman's 1948 campaign. But he did not look like a hero to his contemporaries.

He looked like a stubborn, opinionated ordinary

man who had had the audacity to fire the great war hero Douglas MacArthur.

The popular perception of a presidential candidate as inadequate. In 1920 Warren Harding seemed eminently fitted to be a president. He was tall and handsome and a fine orator. He appeared to be everything Americans would want in a president. He campaigned for high office from a rocking chair in his front porch in Marion, Ohio. At the time this was taken to be a sign of integrity and good sense. His administration was one of the two most scandal-ridden in American history.

In other words, today's perception of Messrs. Ford and Carter may differ radically from that of one of them will link like someday in the pages of history.

But Americans did not know when they elected Lincoln or Truman how he would perform in a moment of crisis. They had to take about such things.

But it can be said that Americans have in their past had less promising candidates from which to make their choice. I personally would rather take my chances under either Mr. Ford or Mr. Carter than with half of the men who have previously been presented to this country. Either one will probably do better than half the presidents Americans have already had.

What Uncle Sam can do for a hard-up Europe

By David R. French

Boston
Atlantic Institute in Paris said in an interview during a visit here.

Europeans are too proud and nationalistic to suffer American criticism easily. The Left will exploit any harsh U.S. words. They could be politically counterproductive.

Mr. Tuthill, a former American diplomat, believes that Western Europe must primarily save itself. The U.S. will only be able to utter some encouraging words quietly in the background.

For instance, he suggests that the members of the European Community "must pull themselves together to insist upon making funds available to the Italians only on the basis of drastic economic and social reforms." This, he hopes, would give the Christian Democratic Party in Italy the will and excuse to accomplish what has long been necessary but politically difficult.

Then the U.S. can run its long-lasting balance-of-payments deficit. Western Europe, by this time prosperous and relatively calm politically, often lectured American officials on the need for tougher economic policies.

Once more, however, transatlantic roles are being reversed. With the devaluation of the dollar in 1973 and the subsequent floating of exchange rates, the U.S. international payments problem disappeared.

Moreover, the United States has managed to deal with the 1973-75 burst of rapid inflation better than much of Europe. Great Britain, Italy, and France remain in acrobatic economic difficulty. In the latter two, Communist Parties and their left-of-center allies see the possibility of taking power legitimately through the electoral process.

Nowadays, however, the U.S. will have to be much more diplomatic than in the postwar period in helping Europe's problem nations.

"There is nothing to be gained by further public lecturing of the Europeans," John W. Tuthill, director general of the

come more evenly. But both Conservative and Labour governments have badly mismanaged the economy.

The United Kingdom has just asked the International Monetary Fund for a standby credit of \$3.87 billion to help stanch the slide in the value of the pound. There will be negotiations with the IMF (and thus indirectly the U.S., West Germany, and other industrial nations) on what economic measures Britain must take to justify the loan.

Mr. Tuthill cautions that Britain's chief trading partners must not be too tough or that the Labour government might decide to put a stern limitation on imports.

In all three countries — Britain, France, and Italy — the prospects for making rapid progress in beating inflation are slim. The governments are printing too many pounds, francs, or liras.

New York's Citibank, for instance, predicts the pound will tumble from the current rate of about \$1.65 to \$1.64 by the fourth quarter of next year. This drop would reflect the high rate of inflation in Britain as compared with that in the U.S.

In France, where the money supply has been growing at a 10 percent rate in the 12 months ending last June, the new three-month price freeze will restrain inflation only temporarily.

Italy also is paying for its huge government deficits with inflation.

Continued drastic inflation will only complicate the delicate diplomatic problems the U.S. and West Germany face in encouraging Europe's troublesome trio to tackle their problems effectively.

Australia-Indonesia: a sturdy friendship put to the test

By Denis Warner

Melbourne
When the Indonesian nationalists were battling for independence thirty years ago, it was Indonesia who received help from the fund the international community was extending to developing countries.

The neighborly friendship thus established between Australia and Indonesia has survived some tempestuous weather since.

For a long time Australia opposed the Indonesians' bid to take over West New Guinea. Later, when President Sukarno was trying unsuccessfully to crush Malaysia, Indonesian and Australian troops fought each other in the jungles of Borneo.

Even this open warfare did not spoil the friendship, for while some Australians and Indonesians were shooting at each other in Borneo, others were working together to demarcate the common border between West Irian and Papua-New Guinea.

Yet all has not been well between the two countries in recent months. Feeling that it must take a stand on principle, the Fraser government opposed Indonesia's use of force to take over Portuguese Timor.

Frettilen [Revolutionary Front for an Independent Timor] was in almost complete, if not effective, control of Portuguese Timor when the Indonesian "volunteers" moved in last year.

While the rise in the price of oil led to a quick but temporary economic recovery

developed into a fundamental difference in perspectives, reinforced when Mr. Fraser's frank appraisal of the Indonesian leadership to Mr. Huo Keng-feng, the Chinese prime minister, was inadvertently leaked to the press.

Taken aback by Jakarta's reaction, Australia decided to give tacit approval — but not formal recognition — to Indonesia's take-over of Timor. It also traced and closed down a clandestine Frettilen transmitter near Darwin, and was ready to assure the Indonesian leaders that Frettilen would not be allowed to use Australia as a base for anti-Indonesian propaganda.

On October 7 Mr. Fraser arrived in Jakarta on a mission intended to restore good relations. He found the Indonesians hurt and surprised, but willing to listen to the genuine Australian desire for trust and friendship.

It may take some time, but the relationships seem certain to mend. For despite vast differences in culture, standards of living, political outlooks and international relationships, the need for good neighborliness is mutual. It has survived more serious tests in the past. It will survive again now.